FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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By Edward J. Hale,

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Copartnership.

THE Subscribers have this day formed a Copartnership under the firm of Stark & Pearce. The business will be conducted at the Store on Hay street, heretofore occupied by O. P. Stark.

O. P. STARK,
J. W. PEARCE.

Fayetteville, June 29, 1835. 43tf.

N B. All persons indebted to either of the Subscribers, are requested to settle the same without delay, and those having claims against them, will please present the same for payment.

O. P. STARK.
J. W. PEARCE.

Stop the Thief!

200 DOLLARS REWARD

WILL be given for the apprehension of RICE P. MATTHIS, of Sampson County, N C. and for his delivery to the Sheriff of Sampson County, or confinement in any Jail in the United States, so that he can be brought to justice. Said MATTHIS was arrested on a charge of conspiracy, and on an accusation of aiding and assisting a negro Slave out of the State, with free papers, and made his escape from the Deputy Sheriff of Sampson County on the 12th inst. He is about 6 feet high—hair auburn; beard of a yellowish color, reddish face; speaks tolerably quick; will weigh about 200 lbs. and is about 25 or 26 years old.

A. B. CHESSNUTT, *Dep. Sh'ff.*
JAMES O'NEAL, *Prosecutor.*

June 17, 1835. 42 6t.

New, Cheap and Desirable
GOODS.

GEO. C. McNEILL,

HAS just received and is now opening, at his Stand, (South side Person street, 3 doors below Market Square,) a large and splendid assortment of Spring, Summer, Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.
Crockery Ware & Groceries,

All of which he is disposed to sell low for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE. His stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:—

Extra superfine Blue, Black, Claret, Napoleon Violet, Russel Brown, Polish & Invisible Green CLOTHS,
Low priced ditto ditto ditto,
Cassimeres and Vestings of superior quality,
Superior 6 4 Summer Cloth (a new and splendid article,)
Super black Cashmaretto and Erminetts,
Crape Camlets, Linen Drillings, Black Lastings, Brochellas, Princettas, fancy-ribbed Drillings, &c.
Superior Irish Linens and long Lawns, Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
A few Ready Made SHIRTS.

A very extensive assortment of SILKS,

Embracing almost every description, some of which are very superior.
FRENCH BOMBAZINES, of all qualities, (some as good as any imported,)
Black Chally, Black Crape Veils for mourning,
Super printed Challyette, and figured Ipsola Silks, a new and splendid article,
Extra rich printed French Muslins, of the very best qualities, Mourning Muslins and Ginghams,
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Worked Muslin Capes and Collars, Worked Muslin Insertions and Edgings, and blond worsted Edgings, bobinet and thread Laces and Edgings, green and white Blond Gauze Veils, black love Handkerchiefs.
An extensive assortment of fancy dress SHAWLS and HANDKERCHIEFS, of the handsomest styles, (some entirely new.)
Brown Thread, Cotton and spun Silk Gloves for Gentlemen,
Black and white English Silk ditto,
RIBBONS of every description, a large assortment
India and Pongee Silk Handkerchiefs,
8 cases of BONNETS, of the newest and most fashionable styles,
A large assortment striped and plaid Muslins and Cambrics,
Plain and figured Swiss, Jackonet and Book Muslins,
HOSIERY of all kinds.

350 pieces new style Prints,
1 bale Osnaburgs and Bewlapps,
Russia Sheetings, Dowlass and Ticklenburgs,
Russia and Bird's eye Diapers and Table ditto,
Mexican Mixtures, Twilled Stormants, Rouen Cassimere,
Blue and brown Jeans, Apron Checks, Bed Ticks of all qualities,
Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, and Cotton Osnaburgs,
Jefferson Cord, Constitution Frills,
Blue printed cloth Table Covers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Umbrellas and Parasols,
HATS and SHOES,
STOCKS and COLLARS,
Shell Combs of every description,

With many other articles too tedious to enumerate. In short, his Stock comprises as complete an assortment of desirable Goods as there is now in market, and will be sold low at wholesale or retail.

N. B.—Country Merchants will find it to their interest to call and examine the above Stock before they make their purchases.

GEO. C. McNEILL.

April 17, 1835. 33tf

Mother's Catechism.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

May 7, 1835.

DAVID SHAW

HAS just received by the Steamboat John Walker, the following articles, which he offers low for Cash, viz:

Fresh Lime Juice, Lemon Sirup, Fresh Currants & Citrons, Bunch Raisins, Soft shell Almonds, Seidlitz Powders and Soda do,
Jamison's Water Crackers, Tamarinds and Scotch Barley, Loaf Sugar & Tea, assorted, Coffee & Brown Sugar.

Fayetteville, July 7, 1835. 44 4w.

Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c.

50 BBLS fine and superfine Flour,
30 bbls. No. 2 Herring,
5000 lbs. prime Bacon,
2000 lbs. Lard,
1000 bushels Corn,
200 do. Oats,
50 boxes, "I Blake's" Mould Candles,
30 hhds. bright Molasses,
50 casks Lime.
No. 1 Mackerel,
For sale by
J. G & J. H. COOK.

July 7, 1835. 44 tf.

Lime.

50 CASKS fresh Thomaston LIME, on board boat Post Boy, will be sold low on arrival

AMOS KIMBALL.

July 7, 1835. 44 tf

SHOCCO BALL.

THERE will be a BALL at Shocco Springs, Warren county, on Wednesday the 15th of July next.

June 26. 44 2w.

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 26th ult a negro man named ARTHUR; he is of a light complexion, has very large white eyes, a very high forehead, rather inclined to be bald, knock knee'd, has a down look when spoken to, and speaks very slowly and long; about 38 years old, and about 6 feet high, had on when he left, a suit of cotton fustians, and a wool hat, all considerably worn, which he may have changed, as he has sundry other clothes. I will give $10 for his apprehension, so that I get him, if taken in the State, or $25 if taken out of the State

CURTIS C. OATES.

Duplin County, N. C July 1, 1835. 44-tf.

Coffee, Cheese, Lime & Hay.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE:

50 Bags Rio COFFEE,
50 boxes CHEESE,
10 casks ditto,
40 casks Thomastown Lime,
50 bales superior Northern Hay,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas in 2lb. Cattys,
Chocolate, &c

—IN STORE—

500 bushels CORN,
20 barrels fine and superfine FLOUR,
Salt, Iron, Sugar and Molasses,
Nails, &c. &c.

JOHN MUNN.

January 12, 1835 19tf.

COTTON GINS.

JOHN W. POWELL will keep constantly for sale, his Cotton Gins of various kinds, at the Store of HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1835 43-tf.

Blanks

For sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

July 1, 1835.

STATE CONVENTION.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Saturday, June 13.

The Order of the Day being the Report of the Committee of the Whole, on the 4th Resolution, which had reported a Resolution in the following words, viz:

Resolved, That free Negroes and Mulattoes within four degrees, shall not be allowed to vote for Members of the Senate or House of Commons of this State.

Mr. BRYAN remarked, that the difficulty he had suggested to the gentleman from Halifax, (Judge Daniel,) had not been, to his mind, satisfactorily removed by that gentleman; and that he would briefly submit to the Committee, his views upon this subject. It is remarked by a distinguished author, "that the Constitution of a State may be free, and the subject not so—the subject free and not the Constitution." The free negro, who does not enjoy an equality of rights with the white man, although he may be free to a *certain extent*, is subject to a *civil slavery*, and this is not inconsistent with the enjoyment of *civil liberty*, although it may be a partial restraint or modification of the uncontrolled exercise of all its privileges. This state of society will be found to exist under almost every Government; for in proportion as you grant exclusive privileges and rights, to nobles, or other privileged orders of society, you degrade, enslave and diminish the rights of others, who are excluded from a participation in them, and thus in a measure, produce a system of *civil slavery;* and yet those who are thus deprived of the enjoyment of equal rights, are freemen, and are recognized as such by the Constitution of the country. I do not, therefore think, that much strength of argument is derived from the fact that they are called *freemen*, abstractly considered from their *rights* as such.—The gentleman further remarks, that they served long and faithfully in the Revolutionary war; this argument would apply with equal force and pertinency to our slaves, many of whom, the history of our country informs us, "did the State great and important services," in that trying and momentous period, and fought manfully and bravely in the embattled ranks of our Revolutionary armies;" but the force and effect of this argument is much diminished also, by the fact, that at the second Congress of the United States, an act was passed excluding them from bearing arms in the militia. Honorable gentlemen have appealed to our magnanimity, and endeavored to excite our sympathy in their behalf—to my mind their lot and condition is a miserable one, and far surpasses the nondescript situation of the ancient Helots and Villiens, or the ignoble condition of the oppressed peasantry of Poland, or the equivocal freedom of the European Swiss. This is to my mind, a *nation of white people*, and the enjoyment of any civil or social rights, by a distinct class of individuals, is merely *permissive*, and unless there is a perfect equality in every respect, it cannot be demanded as *right;* the history of our country informs us, that all the colored population were originally slaves, the first importation having been made into Virginia in the year one thousand six hundred and twenty; and it is now a matter of curious and interesting inquiry, how those who were subsequently emancipated, acquired the political rights of freemen. Is there to be found on record, any act of the Government, whereby these rights have been conceded to them? And, is it not rather to be feared that party strife and warfare, have given them a political importance which the institutions of the country never intended, and that, a long and silent acquiescence in the enjoyment of certain political rights, have created a violent presumption in their favor. I presume that when they were emancipated, they were permitted, without any express authority, to enjoy certain civil or social rights—the peace and security of society required it, and there was nothing incompatible "with the freedom and safety of the State" in this. Civil or social rights, are defined by Mr. Justice Blackstone to be reducible to three heads; the right of personal security; the right of personal liberty; and the right of private property. Can it be doubted, that the free negro might be permitted in our Government, fully to enjoy all these without being invested with those political rights which are so loudly and eloquently claimed for him, by his able advocates on this floor. If by the laws of a State, the master is permitted to emancipate his slave, and thus to withdraw from him his protection and care, and consequently the security which *as property*, they throw around him, he must necessarily, by virtue of the spirit and equity of the same laws, become invested with certain civil or social rights, which will enable him to maintain his new relative situation in society; and these are all that he can claim. Are any more rights, than those of personal security, personal liberty and private property, essentially requisite to preserve and maintain the civil existence of this manufactured freeman? The nature of our Government and the institutions of the country, never contemplated that they should be placed upon an equality with the free white man. Does the Act of Assembly, which empowers our Superior Courts, upon petition, &c. of the owner of a slave, to cause him to be emancipated, confer upon that tribunal any power or authority to invest and confer upon the emancipated slave, any political rights? In my humble judgment, and I advance the opinion with due deference to the distinguished gentleman from Halifax, (Judge Daniel,) such a construction is a misrepresentation of the powers of the act. It is true that the emancipated slave, in a qualified sense of the term, is made a freeman, but only so *quoad* the master—he is by the operation of that act, liberated and discharged from the control and dominion of his master, and made "a free negro." I would ask, in order to test the soundness of this construction, if the Legislature of any State can confer the rights of *citizenship* upon any individual, and whether any gentleman will advance the opinion, that any person, other than a *citizen*, can be permitted "to vote for members of the Senate and House of Commons?" Is a free negro a *citizen?* This brings me to the difficulty which I suggested to the gentleman from Halifax, at the opening of this debate. If he is a citizen, he is entitled to the full benefit of that clause in the Constitution of the United States, which declares that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States." And is this the fact? Has not our Legislature declared, and that too under the sanction of our Superior Courts, that no free negro shall come into our State except under severe restrictions, and if any of them shall leave it and be absent more than three months, he shall in case he returns, be subjected to high penalties, deprived of his liberty and reduced to a condition worse than that of our slaves. In South Carolina, a similar law has been enacted by the Legislature of that State, and a case arising under it, in which a free negro coming into the State was declared by one of its Courts to have incurred the penalties.

[Here Judge Daniel remarked that the constitutionality of that law had never been determined by the Supreme Court of that State, but only by an inferior Court.]—Mr B remarked that the force of the argument was not much impaired by that fact—if this law involved the great and inalienable rights of man, and conflicted with the fundamental law of the land, and was so manifest a violation of principle, why was not the question carried by appeal to a tribunal of ultimate resort? —Why was the decision of an inferior Court, upon a matter which involved the freedom or slavery of a human being, acquiesced in? If this supposed infringement of a perfect right, was deemed of sufficient importance to require a resort to an inferior Court, the magnitude of the principle, the interests of the country, and justice to the free negro, if the decision below were incorrect, demanded a correction of the error by a Supreme tribunal. The uniform acquiescence in the constitutionality of the law, public opinion, legislative construction, and the decisions of our inferior Courts, at least create a violent presumption in favor of its correctness, and demand much respect in the discussion of a doubtful right. The States of Virginia, Ohio, Maryland, Louisiana and others, have expressly declared in their respective Constitutions, that a free negro is not a citizen, by depriving him of the right of suffrage; and the gentleman from Halifax might with equal propriety declare, that the Constitutions of those several States were in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, and consequently void. I will not attribute such monstrous doctrines to that distinguished gentleman; although, according to my humble judgment, there is a manifest conflict of authority and power, between the acts of the Legislature alluded to and the Constitutions of these States, and that of the United States, if it be insisted upon that a free negro is a citizen. The gentleman from Warren (Mr. Edwards) expresses doubts, whether a free negro is not included in the term *freemen*, so often mentioned in the Bill of Rights and Constitution of this State. If he be *descriptii personæ*, which that term includes, there is then, an end of this difficulty and debate. The expression of opinion advanced by the venerable President of this Convention (Mr. Macon) who was cotemporary with the formation of the present Constitution of this State, is entitled to great respect, and coincides with the generally received opinion on the subject. He has declared, that previous to the formation of that Constitution, a free negro was never known to vote, and that he well recollects, that they never exercised that privilege until a long time after the adoption of the Constitution.—The caption to the Constitution of our State, declares it to be "the Constitution or form of government agreed to and resolved upon by *the Representatives of the freemen* of the State of North Carolina, *elected and chosen* for that particular purpose;" and in the body of the Constitution, after enumerating the grievances, and oppressions to which we had been subjected by the British Monarch, it declares that, "therefore, *we the Representatives* of the *freemen* of North Carolina, chosen and assembled in Congress, for the express purpose, &c." If *free negroes*, were not, previous to that time, nor until long time after, permitted to vote, they were not represented in the Congress of Halifax; they had no part nor lot in the election of the representatives; and in the formation of our Constitution, the representatives never derived any authority from the free negroes, as a constituent of the freemen of the State; the Constitution was not framed with an eye to their rights and privileges, and they were *not* regarded at that time, as composing a part, even of the *freemen* of North Carolina, and with due deference, I make the assertion, that they are *not freemen*, within the meaning and operation of our Constitution. I would respectfully ask, whether an instance can be found, where a free negro was permitted to vote for delegates to the Congress of 1778, on which the old articles of Confederation were formed; and whether in declaring therein, that the citizens of each State, shall have free ingress, and egress, to and from any other State, and shall enjoy therein, all the privileges of trade and commerce, subject to the same duties, &c. as the inhabitants thereof respectively; it even was contemplated, or admitted, that *free negroes*, were intended to be included within the provision. The history of the times proves the contrary, and the declarations of the venerable gentleman from Warren, (Mr Macon,) have assured this Convention, that previous to that time, and long after, they were not considered as citizens, so as to entitle them to vote Having satisfied my mind, that previous to our Revolution, and a long time after the adoption of our Constitution, they were not permitted to vote, nor regarded as citizens, and freemen in the acceptation of the terms required by the Constitution, I would inquire, how have they since become freemen and citizens, so as to entitle them to this important privilege?—As was very properly remarked by the gentleman from Warren, (Mr. Macon,) who ever heard of a colored man being naturalized, or being called upon to take the oath of allegiance? I venture to affirm, that no such record can be produced, and no one instance alluded to. If then, free negroes at these respective times, were not regarded as citizens, &c. can the State of North Carolina, make them *citizens* of these United States, either by any power she may derive from her own Constitution, or the exercise of those reserved rights, which the Constitution of the United States guarantees to each State? One of the expressly granted powers to Congress, is, to establish an uniform rule of naturalization; and, so long as a provision to effect this object, is in existence, I apprehend that no State can admit a class of individuals, to the rights of citizenship of these U. States, in any other way, or by any other prescribed mode; I would even go further, and say, that if they are to all intents and purposes, citizens of the State, they are citizens of the United States; and if my construction be correct, the same power, viz: our Superior Courts, which emancipates the Slave from the control and dominion of his master, makes him a citizen of the United States, inasmuch as the advocates contend that an emancipated Slave is a freeman, and has a right to vote.

This would be a virtual repeal of the exercise of, or a concurrent power with the naturalization acts of the United States, either of which, I need not say, would be unconstitutional. What becomes of the inalienable rights of these boasted freemen and citizens, when the Legislature of our State passed an act, authorizing the Courts, upon conviction of any of them, for a petty misdemeanor and an inability on their part to pay the costs thus incurred, that they should be hired out for the same? If the same policy had been adopted, with regard to the *free white citizens*, is there a doubt in this Convention, but that with one voice, from the Mountains to the Seashore, the people, the judiciary, and all the powers of the government, would have declared, that the act was void, and that it was an unconstitutional 'deprivation of the liberties and privileges of a freeman.' It cannot be disguised that there is a vast and mighty difference, between the Constitutional rights and privileges, of a free white man, and a free negro, or else the legislative construction, and acts, have done gross and violent injustice to this unfortunate class of inhabitants. It is also true, that the Convention act, by virtue of which we are authorized to amend the Constitution, in empowering us to abrogate or restrict the right of free negroes or mulattoes to vote, would seem to imply, that they were heretofore entitled to this privilege, for why *abrogate* and *restrict*, that which they had no right to enjoy? I am free to admit, that this has been regarded as a doubtful right, and that in expressing the decided opinion which I maintain, I differ from many of the most distinguished gentlemen of this Convention, but I cannot believe that clause of the act as a concession of the right to the free negroes, but as only the expression of the willingness and anxiety of the people to have this long vexed question put to rest. I have ever entertained the opinion that they had no right to vote, and must confess, that I have heard no argument that convinces me of the incorrectness of that opinion. North Carolina is the only Southern State in the Union, that has *permitted* them to enjoy this privilege, and so far as my experience and observation extends, her interests have not been promoted by the concession of the privilege; and I venture to assert, that the welfare and prosperity of those States that have excluded them, have been very materially advanced, by denying to them the elective franchise. As I previously remarked, this is a nation of white people—its offices, honors, dignities, and privileges, are alone open to, and to be enjoyed by white people. I am for no amalgamation of colors.—The God of nature has made this marked and distinctive difference between us, for some wise purpose, and assigned to each colour their proper and appropriate part of the globe, and I never can consent to this equality, until 'the Ethiopian shall be enabled to change his color, and the Leopard his spots.' Does inexpediency, or a sound policy require us to grant them this privilege? I am aware, that there are many of this unfortunate race, who are deserving of a better political fate than will be entailed upon them by this act of disfranchisement, and whilst I regret the necessity which compels me to include the good among the bad, I must enforce the sound political maxim, that the interest of the few, must yield to the public good. It is said that it is an act of gross injustice, and a violation of the Constitution, to disfranchise those who pay taxes, &c. and to control their property and liberties by laws, which *their representatives* never made! What burdens of the government do they bear, and to what amount is the public Treasury swelled by their taxes? What care, anxiety and interest do they feel in the welfare and prosperity of the government? When the laws of the land secure to them the enjoyment of personal security, personal liberty, and private property, and exempt them from many onerous duties, they are well repaid for their poor, and very inadequate support of the government. If this be truly a violation of the Constitution, it would by the same reasoning, be equally as unjust and oppressive, to exclude them from seats in the Senate and House of Commons, from the offices of Governor, Judge, &c. for if by that instrument, they are entitled to vote, they are not debarred by that instrument, from the enjoyment of these high and important posts of honor and emolument. There must be some stopping place to this latitudinarian concession of political rights, for the more you make, the greater seems to be the necessity of conceding others, and the best policy requires that you should adopt that course which will create the least dissatisfaction, and close the avenue to their ambitious hopes, and give certainty and permanency to our institutions upon this subject in all coming time. Suppose by admitting them into the political family of the State, they should increase in number so as to constitute the majority of voters, will this construction which their advocates have given to our Constitution, exclude them from all the high offices of the State, and deprive them of the sole control and management of our State government? I answer no! and the extension of the principles of their argument, satisfactorily convinces me of the danger, illegality and inexpediency of the proposed measure, and of the certainty that the Constitution never contemplated that they were embraced within the term "freemen," as therein contained, or that they were entitled to the political privileges appertaining to that term. The State of North Carolina is surrounded by States, that have taken away from them, all the privileges of freemen, except those of a social character. Let it be understood that we have incorporated in our Constitution, a provision, granting them certain high political rights, and given to them an equality, which is extended to them in no other State; and what will be the consequence? Our good old State will become the asylum of free negroes, they will come in crowds, from the North, South and West, and we shall be overrun by a miserable and worthless population: if we hold out inducements, to any portion of the human race, to come and settle among us, let it be to those of sober, honest and industrious habits, and such as feel an interest in, and duly appreciate the institutions of the country—Admit, for the sake of argument, that you extend the right of suffrage to the free negro—do you benefit him, or advance the interest of the country? Sir, you make him the corrupt tool of the designing and ambitious demagogue, and subject him to a slavery *ten times* more ignominious than that of the disfranchised private citizen—you increase the sources of corruption for your own citizens, without conferring any benefit on the free negro. The restriction of the right to vote, to those who shall be possessed of a freehold estate of the value of two hundred and fifty dollars, free from all incumbrances, will be either productive of great frauds, or amount to an almost total disfranchisement. I am opposed to every measure which is in conflict with my conceived notions of the construction of the old Constitution, and entertaining these opinions, as well upon the policy as the expediency of the measure, I can never consent that the voice of the free negro should weigh, or be heard in the disposition of my property and rights. It may be urged, that this is a harsh and cruel doctrine, and unjust, and by no means reciprocal in its operation. I do not acknowledge any equality between the white man and free negro, in the enjoyment of political rights—the free negro is the *citizen of necessity*, and must, as long as he abides among us, submit to the laws which necessity and the peculiarity of his situation compel us to adopt. It is said that by depriving them of this right, you degrade them, and thus make them dangerous citizens. The fact proves the reverse, for in several of the Eastern Counties, they are not permitted to vote, and they have acquiesced in this determination with cheerfulness and contentment—their excitement and interest, never extend beyond the temporary gratification of the enjoyments of the muster ground and election, and their patriotism is limited to the little selfish feeling of self-importance, which these occasions give them, together with the sycophancy which the demagogue evinces to them, in the shape of spirituous liquors and congratulations for the welfare of his wife and children! What know they of the great principles of government, and what interest do they feel for its welfare and prosperity Long experience, expediency and good policy, have convinced all of our Southern sister States, that they are dangerous and useless citizens.—[Here Mr. B. read the articles from the different Constitutions of the several States on this subject.] These articles are the offspring of great political sagacity and wisdom, and although they have no binding efficacy upon us, yet we may be permitted to "borrow light from proximate Constellations," and by adopting the experience of others, avoid dangers and difficulties that might otherwise occur. I differ in these opinions, from many distinguished gentlemen in this Convention, and I may be permitted to remark, that it has had the effect, to induce me to examine and scrutinize those opinions with great care, and assiduity, and all my investigations have resulted in a firmer conviction of their truth and correctness. This conclusion may work in some instances, a seeming partial injustice, but it will produce a public good.

Mr McQUEEN observed, that no gentleman would be more reluctant than himself to vote for the introduction of any clause in our fundamental system of laws which would curtail the privileges, diminish the happiness or pain the sensibilities of any class of human beings on earth, no matter how humble; and that few, he believed, indulged in feelings of profounder sympathy for human woe than he did where cases of individual suffering were presented. But where public policy and public justice urged the performance of any duty upon him, he felt himself imperiously bound to stifle the remonstrances of feeling and to resign himself to the convictions of duty. He said that he was perfectly convinced that a denial of the right of suffrage to the free persons of color would operate with some degree of harshness in a few instances; for there were some of that unfortunate class who had singled themselves out from their associates by their meritorious and exemplary conduct, but that it would be an impolitic species of legislation to release the operation of a general principle for the benefit of a few individuals He should consequently vote for a total abrogation of their right to vote.

He differed entirely with his friend from Rowan (Mr. Giles) in the belief that the right of suffrage should be extended to persons of this description, for the purpose of acting as a stimulus to virtue and to merit. The blessing of freedom has been usually extended to them on the same principle, but it was never contemplated in admitting them within the circle of liberty, that they were to enjoy the benefit of a full political or social communion with the whites. The nature of our condition and the cast of public sentiment in this country, raises an impassable barrier to any such state of things as this; and, if we once commence the work of holding out to them political privileges, as an incitement to virtue, we might as well insert some clause in the Constitution making the highest offices of the country accessible to them, and providing that they should have their special Representatives in the State and Federal Councils.

Mr. McQ. said, it must be admitted by every member on that floor, that every Government is invested with the power of restricting the rights of their citizens where it is for the public benefit, that they should do so; that they should, from maxims of sound policy, withhold certain immunities from one class of citizens which are extended to another class.

It has been deemed advisable, in this country, to render the Presidential Chair inaccessible to all persons of foreign birth. The Constitutions of some of the States have excluded from giving testimony in the Courts, and from being elected to office, those who disbelieve in the existence of a future state, on the ground, that such persons, having no faith in that sacred system of laws which constituted the foundation of oaths, could not be relied on in the testimony which they would render; and, that they were not fit guardians of the public interest in any important office, inasmuch as they repelled a belief in that Religion which has been uniformly considered the principal conservatory of the public happiness. The Constitution of almost every State in this Confederacy, has a clause inserted in it requiring a residence of 12 months in the State, from every citizen, before he shall be entitled to a vote. This is for the purpose of his acquiring such an interest in the welfare of the community in which he resides, as will guide his vote in the different elections. No person under twenty-one years of age, in this country is allowed to vote, no matter how highly cultivated his mind, how sound his judgment and how pure his character, on the ground that the generality of such persons do not entertain just conceptions of the public interests No person who is not endowed with a freehold qualification of fifty acres of land, in this State, can vote for a Senator, and no person not possessed of a freehold of 300 acres is entitled to a seat in the Senate These are all prohibitions, restrictions and exclusions which have been deemed essential to the public welfare, wherever they have been adopted. Now, he asked, where is the monstrous breach of justice and humanity in excluding free mulattoes from the right of suffrage, if these restrictions on the liberty of white persons be founded in sound policy and justice? No person would deny that we might pass a law declaring that no citizen of Africa should vote in the elections of this State, though he landed on the American shore invested with the mantle of freedom—and why? Because, he contracted notions in the land of his birth, at variance with the interests of the country. If he did not relish the institutions of this country, with that restriction imposed, he might depart. If then, there would be no peculiar degree of hardship in excluding those Africans from the right of suffrage who were free when they stepped on the shore of this country, where would be the monstrous injustice of excluding those from the pale of the elective privilege whom we have released from slavery—those whom we have absolutely delivered from the burthens which they brought with them here.

Now, Mr. Chairman, said McQ. I put this question: Does a free negro aspire to the blessing, merely for the sake of acquiring a right to vote, or does the blessing of freedom bring along with it a pride of character which makes him aspire to this right; or, in other words, would he reject the boon of freedom, if proffered him unassociated with a right to vote? The probability is, that the right of suffrage never enters his head when he is struggling to obtain his freedom; he is willing to accept of it on almost any conditions you may dictate. Now, it is proposed to invest the free negroes with the most important privilege which is exercised by the white population of the country. Whence do they derive their title to this equality of privilege? Are they recognized by public sentiment as constituting that class of people from which the political power of this country should flow in the whole, or even in part? Is there any gentleman on this floor, who would be willing to see the right of suffrage extended to free persons of color, if they were likely to constitute a majority of the voters in the State? What sad disasters would flow from such a state of things as this? Well, if we would not be willing to invest them with the right of suffrage, in case they were in a majority, it is not a sound principle to extend it to them whilst they are in a minority; for no principle is a sound one that cannot be carried out. The public sentiment of this country does not admit them to the enjoyment of any office of honor or profit, yet, strange to tell, the law of the country permits them to have a voice in excluding white persons from office.

Now, sir, said Mr. McQ I do insist that there is a broad partition line between the fitness of free negroes to exercise the right of suffrage, and free white persons. The negro came to this country in a state of slavery, with no expectation of sharing in the distribution of its political privileges, and with no expectation on the part of others, that he would share in them He came here debased; he is yet debased, and there is no sort of polish which education or circumstance can give him, which ever will reconcile the whites to an extension of the right of suffrage to the free negro. And without we adapt our laws to the public feelings of the country, they will forever constitute an offence to the people. The Government of this State never rendered the negro a slave. It found him in a state of slavery, and reduced to that condition by the agency of others; but the Government of this State, in his emancipation, has placed him in a better condition than it found him, and in a better condition than he had a right to expect. But because it has relieved him from the yoke of his master, and extended over him the ægis of its protection, does this furnish any solid reason why the State should invest him with the power of ruling over others The white portion of the population of this country constitutes the proper depository of political power. They bled for it, they wrote for it, they spoke for it, they expended their treasure for it; their wisdom and valor has preserved it; they have exercised it in justice and in mercy over the white and over the black. The right of suffrage is founded not only on the interests which the voter presents for the protection of the law in the community in which he lives, but also on the sympathy of feeling with those who surround him, and the lively interest he cherishes for the preservation of the existing institutions of the country. No person can read the Virginia Bill of Rights without being forcibly struck with the manner in which the essentials to the right of suffrage are defined in its 6th Article. It is there proclaimed, that all men having sufficient evidence of common interest with, and attachment to the community are entitled to the right of suffrage.

There is no State in the Union in which the rights of man are more clearly comprehended, than in Virginia. But the very same instrument which defines what kind of person a voter should be, excludes free persons of color from voting.—He would ask, if there is any solid ground for the belief that a free mulatto can have any permanent interest with and attachment to this country? He finds the door of office closed against him, by the bars and bolts of public sentiment; he finds the circle of respectable society closed against him, let him conduct himself with as much propriety as he may; he finds himself suspended between two classes of society—the white and the black—con-

temned by the one and despised by the other; and when his favorite candidate in an election prevails, it communicates no gratification to his breast, for the candidate will be a white man, and he knows full well that the white man eyes him with contempt. He cannot therefore feel any profound degree of interest in the preservation of the existing state of things, for he would fare as well under any other system. If a foreign power abroad invade the country, he would as soon take sides with that power as with the citizens of this State; for he would still remain a free man whether he fell into the hands of the Irish, the French, the Scotch or the Dutch.

It is clear to my mind, said Mr. McQ. that this class of persons ought not to exercise the right of suffrage, and he could not believe that it was contemplated by the framers of the Constitution that they should enjoy the right under that instrument. The current of public sentiment sets strongly against their exercise of this right; and their want of education, the tame spirit of submission with which they are moulded to the will of an influential neighbor, renders it entirely impolitic that they should exercise the privilege.

The Constitutional provisions of other States in the Confederacy are not of binding authority on us, in the revisions of our fundamental Charter, but in a matter of probable expediency, like the one now before us, the example of other States should fall with impressive weight on our minds. In Connecticut, a State remarkable for its tenderness and benevolence to this class of people, they are expressly excluded from the right of suffrage. In New York, no free person of color is permitted to vote, unless he possesses a freehold of $250, free of all incumbrances. In Ohio, a Commonwealth peopled chiefly by New England and partaking largely of its benevolent feelings towards this class of people, they are expressly excluded from voting; and in the whole Southern and Western and Northwestern range of the Confederacy, they are excluded in every State except two (and perhaps they are now excluded in those two) Tennessee and Maryland. Why then, should we continue this right to them, without the return of a solitary benefit?

Friday, June 19.

The Articles fixing the number of members for the Senate and House of Commons, being under consideration.

Dr. WILLIAMS said, he did not approve of the article in relation to the Senate, which provides that in the year 1841, and every *ten* years thereafter, the General Assembly, should lay off the State into Election districts. He thought once in *twenty* years would be sufficient, and moved to strike out *ten* and insert *twenty*.

Mr. SHOBER was opposed to the motion. He thought it would be well to take up the subject once in ten years, just after every new census was taken by Congress. If no changes had taken place since the last arrangement was made, no new regulation would be necessary; but if otherwise, such steps should be taken as might be deemed proper.

Gen. WELLBORN thought it best to let the ten years remain. He wished to retain the power. It could be used, or not, according to circumstances. There might be great changes in different parts of the State, in relation to taxation, in the course of ten years.

Mr. MEARES thought it might happen, that circumstances would make it advisable to have districts newly arranged once in ten years; but, at other times, when no material changes had taken place, it might seem to involve unnecessary trouble to have changes made so frequently. With respect to taxation, which had been mentioned by the gentleman from Wilkes, he thought the amount of taxes ought not to be determined by what had been paid into the Treasury in any one year—the average of five or ten successive years ought to be taken; otherwise, a few wealthy men in a small county, in order to obtain a Senator, might join together and put up a Billiard Table or two, in order to effect their object. This would be doing radical injustice to other counties.

Gen. SPEIGHT agreed with the gentleman from Pitt, that once in 20 years would be often enough to make a new arrangement of districts for the election of Senators; but was of opinion that the regulation respecting the House of Commons should stand as it is. He thought also with the gentleman from Sampson, that in arranging the election districts for Senators, the arrangement of the taxes for several years ought to be taken. Indeed, the permanent taxes, such as the land-tax and poll-tax, ought principally to be taken into account. What was raised from Billiard Tables, Natural Curiosities, &c., were transitory and uncertain. He was, therefore, in favor of the amendment, and would be willing that the first arrangement should be made in 1851, instead of 1841.

Mr. GUINN from Macon, rose and opposed the motion, on the ground that the land in his county, is at present principally owned by Indians; that in a few years, it will become the property of the citizens, and the county would then become more wealthy and populous, and would expect to have a larger Representation in the Councils of the State. He hoped therefore, that so long a period as twenty years would not be allowed to elapse, before their rights could be taken into consideration.

Gen. SPEIGHT said the Eastern counties as well as the Western, might suffer great injury by extending the period to 20 years before any new arrangement of Electoral districts were made; they owned immense tracts of Swamp Lands, which he hoped would soon be drained, and become very valuable, and add great wealth to that portion of the State.

Gov. SWAIN did not contemplate any considerable increase in the Revenue of the State for some time to come, except what shall arise from a more correct system of giving in the land of the State for taxation, according to its real value. He thought by due attention being paid to this subject and to the correct management of the poll-tax, the tax on land and polls might be increased fifteen per cent. in five years. There can be no doubt that the black polls are not fairly given in. A single example will serve to establish this remark. The aggregate number of Slaves in this State in 1830, 246,462. At least one half of these were between the ages of twelve and fifty years, and at the rate of 20 cents each, should have contributed to the Public Treasury, 24 646. While the entire amount of poll-tax received in that year from this source, and from the same rate of taxation imposed on every free male between the ages of 21 and 45 in a population of little less than half a million, was $28,211, exclusive of the six per cent. commissions retained by the Sheriffs for commissions.

It would be seen that the Treasury Department suffered greatly for want of more strictness in the collection of the Revenue. Some improvements have been made since the election of the Sheriffs by the people, and when it is seen that the influence which every County will have in the Legislative Councils of the State will depend upon the amount of taxes which they pay into the Treasury, they will take some pains to see that the Sheriff does his duty. After the year 1841, when the system of taxation shall be properly arranged, he should not be very anxious whether future changes were made every ten or twenty years; but he thought it was as necessary to look after our Electoral districts for our own Legislators, as for those for electing Members to Congress.

Judge DANIEL observed, that the motion of the gentleman from Pitt, would have no effect on the House of Commons. He thought with him, that all our fundamental laws should be of a permanent character, and was therefore in favor of his motion.

Gen. WELLBORN repeated his desire to retain this provision. He thought it best to retain the power. Great changes had taken place within the last ten years, great changes are every day taking place, and no one can foretell what events may occur, within the next ten or fifteen years, to make a fresh arrangement necessary.

Dr. SMITH observed, that the Convention Act directed that the election districts should be laid off at convenient and prescribed periods. He doubted whether any of the States deferred this business for twenty years. He believed that changes in most of the States were made every five or ten years. The present provision is ten years, which agrees with the time of taking the Census of all the States, and when we have to make regulations as to our Congressional districts, if an increase in our population renders it necessary. This matter might very well be left with the people, to act upon it or not, as they may judge proper. In 1841, the General Assembly will have to act on the subject, and will make such regulations as they deem necessary.

Dr. WILLIAMS did not wish to see the State upset every ten years where there was no necessity for it. What injury would be experienced by postponing the change for ten years longer? It is said, the power had better be left with the people, to make a change, if necessary. He did not wish to hold out any encouragement to the people to make such changes; because he wished to see more stability given to our establishments.

Mr. EDWARDS said, the present was a question of mere expediency, whether it will be best to district the State anew, once in ten or twenty years. The latter period would afford time for becoming acquainted with the local feelings and wishes of the people. It would be well, at all events, to have the system well adjusted in 1841, as the present mode of taxation seems to need a mendment.

Mr. FISHER was opposed to this motion. In all Electoral districts, whether for members of Congress, or members of Assembly, leading men are apt to league together for the purpose of promoting particular views, and it is well, once in ten years, to break up those political associations.—So that the object which the gentleman from Warren dreads, would be in favor of the article as it stands.

Judge GASTON said, he had been greatly embarrassed by this question. To make an assessment every ten years, would probably be the most correct course; but to have it made once in twenty years, would give less trouble, and produce less excitement. He had thought an intermediate course might be best. He offered a suggestion on the subject. It would be necessary, he said, to make some temporary arrangement before the Convention adjourns, to continue in force for about five years. Would it not be expedient, then, to provide that the first assessment shall take place in 1841, the second in 1851, by which period, time will have been given for testing by experience the efficiency of the plan adopted, and make all succeeding ones, every twenty years thereafter?

Judge G. mentioned some of the reasons which induced him to suggest this amendment. From the information which the gentleman from Macon had laid before the Convention, it was seen that it became necessary to make some provisions in their case. Contemplated improvements in some of the Eastern Counties have also been brought to our notice.

Whatever arrangements are deemed necessary for duly arranging the Senate, should be applied, if practicable, to the House of Commons also.

He made these suggestions neither as an Eastern nor a Western man. He came here to make peace between them.

The question was taken on Dr. Williams's amendment for striking out, and carried 68 votes to 60.

The Yeas and Nays were published in our last.

Dr. WILLIAMS then moved to fill the blank with the word *twenty*, which was carried by 69 votes to 59.

Judge GASTON then offered his amendment, observing, that it was his wish, in forming the basis of representation, to make it as generally acceptable as practicable, and not that it should be particularly agreeable to one section of country, and exceptionable to other sections. He hoped that whatever changes in the Constitution were adopted by the Convention, might prove acceptable to every portion of the State.

He did not expect, with the gentleman from Greene, any great improvement in the value of property, in the Eastern portion of the State. He was obliged to acknowledge that the value of real property in the County in which he resided, within the last ten years, had depreciated 33⅓ per cent., and he entertained no hope of an increase of value in any given time from the draining of Swamp lands or otherwise; but there was a satisfactory reason offered by the gentleman from Macon to expect that a great increase would in a few years, take place, in the value of lands in his county, as well as in its population, which ought to be provided for. There were other reasons for adopting this amendment. It is generally believed that our system of taxation is not as productive as it ought to be. Means will be taken by the Legislature, it is expected, to render it more so. It may then be proper to make arrangements to meet the improved system of collecting the revenue. After the year 1851, he would be willing that the arrangement of the Election districts should take place but once in twenty years.

Mr. GUINN said, the estimation of the value of the lands in Macon was about $300,000. He expected the titles to these lands would be obtained in a few years, so that their taxes would amount to 2500.

The amendment was carried 77 votes to 51.

Gen. SPEIGHT proposed that the Convention should now proceed to the consideration of the next Article.

Mr. BRYAN wished some provision made in relation to the Borough towns before this Article was finally disposed of, and proposed an amendment, including the towns of Edenton, Newbern and Wilmington, as being entitled each to send a member.

Judge GASTON advised the gentleman from Carteret to withdraw his amendment for the present; that the Committee who had the subject of Borough Representation under consideration would shortly report on it, when a fit opportunity would be offered for pressing the claims of the towns in question.

Mr. BRYAN did not withdraw his motion. A question was taken upon it, and it was negatived.

The question was then taken on striking out the words *one hundred and twenty*, and negatived 76 to 52. The Yeas and Nays have been given in a former paper.

Mr. HARRINGTON then moved to strike out the word *fifty* as the number of members for the Senate.

Gen. SPEIGHT hoped the motion would not be persisted in, since it appeared there was a decided majority for retaining the highest number for the House of Commons, he hoped no further attempt would be made to reduce the number of either House.

Mr. HARRINGTON being unwilling to withdraw his motion, it was negatived 120 to 4.

Judge GASTON then proposed an amendment, which, he presumed, would not be objected to, which went to make the reading of the Articles in relation to both Houses agree with each other, which was made accordingly without objection.

The House then adjourned.

Wednesday, July 1.

After Prayer by the Rev. Dr. McPheeters,

Mr. COLLINS, from the sub-Committee to whom was referred the subject of districting the State, for the purpose of choosing Senators and Members of the House of Commons, made a detailed Report, which was ordered to be printed.

The Convention then took up the Report of the Committee of the Whole on amending the 32d article of the present Constitution; and after some debate, which will appear hereafter, questions were taken on the several amendments which had been unsuccessfully urged in the Committee of the Whole, in the following order:

By Mr. EDWARDS, who proposed striking out the whole section, and inserting the following words: "that all men having a natural and inalienable right to worship Almighty God, according to the dictates of their own consciences, all religious tests as qualifications for office, are incompatible with the principles of free Government."

On this motion, the Yeas and Nays were taken as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Andres, Bonner, Bryan, Branch, Bunting, S. P. Carson, Calvert, Daniel, Edwards, W. Gaston, A. F. Gaston, Hall, Hodges, Huggins, Howard, Harrington, Jacocks, Kelly, Macon, McPherson, Marchant, Marsteller, Meares, Outlaw, Owen, Rayner, Roulhac, Swain, Sawyer, Skinner, R. D. Spaight, Saunders, Tayloe, Troy, W. P. Williams, J. Wilson—36.

NAYS—Messrs. Averitt, Arrington, Bowers, Baxter, Brittain, Biggs, Birchett, Brodnax, Boddie, Crudup, Cathey, Cox, Cansler, Cooper, Chas. Chalmers, Moses Chambers, Dockery, Dobson, Elliott, Ferebee, Fisher, Faison, Franklin, Gatling, Gaither, Graves, Gilliam, Guinn, Grier, Gaines, Gary, Gray, Giles, Gudger, Hill, Hogan, Hargrave, Hussey, Hooker, Hutcheson, Halsey, Holmes, K Jones, Jervis, E. Jones, Joiner, King, Lea, Leseur, McQueen, Morris, McMillan, Melchor, McDiarmid, Morehead, Martin, Montgomery, Moore, Norcum, A. Powell, Pearsall, Parker, Pipkin, J. W. Powell, Ruffin, J. Ramsay, R. H. Ramsay, Styron, Sugg, Stallings, Jesse Speight, Shipp, Sherard, Bacchus J. Smith, Shober, Spruill, Toomer, White, Louis D. Wilson, Welch, Wooten, John W. Williams, R. Williams, Whitfield, Wellborn, Wilder, Young—87.

By Gen. JACOCKS, who proposed substituting for the article 'That no persons who shall deny the being of God, shall be capable of holding any office or place of trust or profit in the Civil Department within this State, provided that the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be construed to excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of the State."

This motion was negatived 82 votes to 42. The Yeas and Nays on this question were the same as in the last, except that Messrs. Averitt, Birchett, Chalmers, Gilliam, Hill, Holmes and Powell of Robeson, who voted in the negative on the first question, voted in the affirmative on this; and Mr. Kelly in the affirmative on the first question, was in the negative on this.

Mr. HOLMES proposed the following substitute: "That no person who shall deny the being of a God, shall be capable of holding any office, or place of trust, or profit, in the Civil Department within this State. The exercise and enjoyment of every religious profession and worship, without discrimination, shall forever be free to all persons in this State, provided the right hereby declared and established shall not be so construed as to excuse or justify practices incompatible with the freedom and safety of the State, and provided further, that no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious sect, or mode of worship."

This motion was negatived 78 votes to 46. The Yeas and Nays on this question were the same as on the last, except that Messrs. Ferebee, Faison, Pipkin and Ramsay of Pasquotank, who were on the negative on the last question, were in the affirmative on this.

By Judge DANIEL, who proposed the following Resolution:

Resolved, That it is expedient to remove the disqualifications for office contained in the 32d article, from all who do not deny the being of a God and an accountability to him for the deeds done in the body.

This motion was negatived 80 votes to 46. The Yeas and Nays on this question, were the same as on the last, except that Messrs. Bailey and Collins, who were absent on the last question, voted in the affirmative on this, and Messrs Faison and Ramsay of Pasquotank who voted in the affirmative on the last question, voted in the negative on this.

By Mr. OUTLAW, who moved to strike out of the Section the following words: "or who shall hold religious principles incompatible with the freedom and safety of the State."

This motion was negatived 87 votes to 39. The Yeas and Nays were the same as on Mr. Edwards's proposition, except that Messrs. Andres, Owen, Hill and Williams of Franklin, who voted in the affirmative on Mr. Edwards's proposition, voted in the negative in this; Messrs. Birchett, Ferebee, Gilliam, Hill and Holmes, who voted in the negative on Mr. Edwards's proposition, voted in the affirmative on this, and Messrs. Bailey, Collins and Seawell, absent on the first question, voted on this, the two first named in the affirmative, the last in the negative.

And then the question was taken on the Resolution moved by Gen. WELLBORN, and reported by the Committee of the Whole, which proposed to strike out of the original section, the word *Protestant*, only, and insert the word *Christian*, so as to make the Section read, "No person who shall deny the being of a God, or the truth of the Christian Religion, &c. shall be capable of holding any office, &c."

The Yeas and Nays on this question were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Andres, Bonner, Bryan, Baxter, Brittain, Biggs, Bailey, Bunting, Birchett, Brodnax, S. P. Carson, Crudup, Cathey, Cansler, C. Chalmers, Calvert, J. McD. Carson, Collins, Daniel, Dobson, Elliott, Edwards, Ferebee, Fisher, Franklin, Gaither, W. Gaston, Gilliam, A. F. Gaston, Guinn, Gaines, Gary, Gray, Giles, Gudger, Hill, Hall, Hodges, Huggins, Harringron, Jervis, E. Jones, Jacocks, King, Kelly, Macon, McMillan, McPherson, Marchant, Martin, Marsteller, Meares, Outlaw, Pipkin, J. W. Powell, Ruffin, Rayner, R. H. Ramsay, Roulhac, Swain, Sawyer, Skinner, R. D. Spaight, Shipp, Saunders, B. J. Smith, Tayloe, Troy, White, W. P. Williams, Welch, R. Williams, Wellborn, Young—74.

NAYS—Messrs. Averitt, Arrington, Powers, Branch, Boddie, Cox, Cooper, M. Chambers, Dockery, Faison, Gatling, Graves, Grier, Hogan, Hargrave, Hussey, Hooker, Hutcheson, Halsey, Holmes, K. Jones, Joiner, Lea, McQueen, Marchant, McDiarmid, Morehead, Moore, Montgomery, Norcom, Owen, A. Powell, Pearsall, Parker, J. Ramsay, Styron, Sugg, Stallings, Speight, J. S. Smith, Seawell, Sherard, Shober, Spruill, Toomer, L. D. Wilson, Wooten, J. Wilson, J. W. Williams, Whitfield, Wilder—52.

The Resolution was then committed to a Committee to report an Article accordingly.

Mr. TOOMER, from the Committee on the Resolution on the subject of Courts; and Mr. HILL, from the Committee in relation to Justices of the Peace, each made Reports, which were ordered to be printed.

The Convention then adjourned.

Thursday, July 2.

After Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Jamieson,

Mr. HODGES, from the Committee on the 7th Resolution, to inquire and report whether an amendment be necessary in the mode of appointing and removing from office Militia Officers and Justices of the Peace, reported, "that it is inexpedient to change the present mode of appointing and removing from office, Militia Officers." Mr. H. also reported the following as an amendment to the Constitution: "That a competent number of Justices of Peace for each Captain's district in the several Counties of this State not exceeding four in the district wherein the Court House for the County is situated, and not exceeding three in any other district, shall in future be recommended to the Governor for the time being, by the respective County Courts, a majority of the Justices being present, and the Governor shall commission them accordingly. They may be removed from office by conviction on indictment in the Superior Court for malpractice in office or for any felonious or infamous crime, or by the Governor, on the address of two-thirds of each branch of the General Assembly.

Mr. GAITHER, from the Committee on the 5th Resolution, to enquire whether any amendments are proper to be made to disqualify Members of Assembly, and Officers of the State, from being, or continuing such while they hold another office under the Government of this State, the United States, or any other Government, reported, "That no person who holds any office or place of trust or profit under the United States, or either of them, or under any foreign power, shall hold or exercise any office or place of trust or profit under this State:—And that no person shall be eligible to a seat in the Legislature, whilst he holds any office or place of trust or profit under this State, (any appointment in the Militia, and Justice of the Peace, excepted) the United States, or either of them, or under any foreign power."

Gov. BRANCH from the Committee appointed on the 2d Resolution, which directs a mode to be prescribed for the ratification of such amendments as may be recommended by the Convention, also so much as directs the Convention to provide in what manner amendments shall in future be made to the Constitution, &c. reported in part, "That whenever a majority of the whole number of each House of General Assembly, shall deem it necessary to alter or amend this Constitution, they may propose such alterations or amendments to the people, and the Governor shall by proclamation, lay the same before the people six months before the ensuing election for members for the General Assembly; and if the two Houses of the General Assembly thus elected, shall approve, as in the first instance of the amendments proposed, the same shall be submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection, and if ratified by a majority, shall become a part of the Constitution."

Gov. BRANCH, in making this Report, stated that he had made it, by direction of a majority of the Committee; but that he should deem it his duty to make his protest against it when the Convention shall take it under consideration.

On motion of Mr Wilson, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the 12th Resolution, to enquire whether any and what amendments may be proper in relation to the election of Governor, Mr. R. D. Spaight in the Chair.

The Resolution being read, Mr. WILSON moved that the freemen of this State qualified to vote for members of the House of Commons, at the first election of members of the General Assembly after the ratification of the amended Constitution, shall vote for a Governor of this State for 4 years, and every 4 years thereafter.

Judge DANIEL moved to amend the motion by inserting, "that, it is inexpedient to make any alteration in the election of Governor, except that he shall be elected biennially, instead of annually."

On this motion considerable debate took place. It was advocated by the mover, Messrs. Skinner, Speight, McQueen, Macon, Sawyer, Edwards and Gaston, and opposed by Messrs. Wilson, Giles, Cooper and Jones. It was negatived 72 votes to 46.

On motion of Mr GILES, the term of election of Governor in Mr. Wilson's Resolutions, was amended, by striking out *four* years as the term of office, and inserting *two*, which was carried 63 votes to 53.

The Committee then rose and reported the following Resolution to the Convention:

"The Governor shall be chosen by the qualified voters for the members of the House of Commons at such times and places as members of the General Assembly are elected—he shall hold his office for the term of *two years* from the time of his *installation*, and until another Governor shall be elected and qualified—but he shall not be eligible more than 4 years in any term of 6 years."

The Resolution was passed 74 to 44 The Yeas and Nays were as follows.

Ayes—Messrs. Andres, Arrington, Bowers, Baxter, Bonner, Brittain, Biggs, Birchett, S. P Carson, Cathey, Cox, Cansler, Cooper, Chalmers, Chambers, Dobson, Montgomery, Elliott, Fisher, Faison, Franklin, Gaither, Graves, Gilliam, Guinn, Grier, Gaines, Giles, Gudger, Hill, Hall, Hogan, Hargrave, Hooker, Huggins, Harrington, Holmes, K. Jones, Jervis, Kelly, Lea, McQueen, Morris, McMillan, Melchor, McDiarmid, Morehead, Martin, Marsteller, Moore, Owen, A. Powell, Parker, J. W. Powell, J. Ramsay, Ruffin, Styron, R. D. Spaight, Stallings, J. Speight, Shipp, Saunders, Sherrard, B. J Smith, Shober, White, L. D. Wilson, W. P. Williams, Wooten, J Wilson, J W Williams, Welborn, Wilder, Whitfied.

Nays.—Messrs. Averitt, Bryan, Branch, Bailey, Bunting, Broadnax, Boddie, Crudup, Calvert, Collins, Daniel, Edwards, Ferebee, Gatling, William Gaston, A. F. Gaston, Gary, Gray, Hussey, Hodges, Howard, Halsey, E. Jones, Joiner, King, Macon, McPherson, Marchant, Norcom, Outlaw, Pipkin, Rayner, R. H. Ramsay, Sawyer, Skinner, Sugg, Seawell, Spruill, Tayloe, Troy, Toomer, Welch, R. Williams, Young.

The Convention then adjourned till to-morrow.

Friday, July 3.

After Prayer by the Rev. Dr. M'Pheeters.

Gov. BRANCH, from the Committee to whom was referred so much of an Act as directs a mode to be prescribed for the ratification of such amendments as may be recommended by the Convention, Reported, that they have had the subject under consideration, and recommended that the Amendments adopted by this Convention be submitted to the people, on the 2d Monday in November next, and that the polls be kept open, for three successive days at the several election places in each and every county. That the Sheriffs of the respective counties, (with the aid of inspectors to be appointed by the Courts of the counties immediately preceding the election,) be required to compare and certify the results of the elections, on the Thursday or Friday immediately succeeding, and transmit the same to the Governor of the State within ten days thereafter. That it shall be the duty of the Governor to examine and make proclamation of the result to the people, and if it shall appear that a majority of the whole number of votes given in, are in favor of the ratification of the Amendments, that the same shall be incorporated in, and become a part of the Constitution of the State.

Mr. COLLINS, from the Committee, to whom was referred the 6th Resolution, with the amendment adopted by the Convention, (which directs that the individual Capitation tax shall be equal throughout the State,) with instructions to draw up an Article to be incorporated in the amended Constitution, reported the following:

Sec. 1. Capitation tax shall be equal throughout the State upon all individuals subject to the same.

Sec. All Free Males over the age of Twenty-one years, and under that of Forty-five, and all slaves over the age of Twelve years, and under that of Fifty, shall be subject to Capitation tax. And no other persons shall be subject to such tax.

Mr. BIGGS said, that from an examination of the Convention Act he found that this body is directed, in the event of agreeing to *biennial* sessions of the Legislature, to provide also for the biennial instead of triennial election of Secretary of State. There were other Officers, however, the election of which it was equally necessary should be changed from *once* a year to twice a year He therefore submitted a Resolution to instruct the Committee to whom this matter was referred, to provide also for the biennial election of Public Treasurer, Comptroller and Councillors of State. The Resolution was adopted.

The Convention then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. SHOBER in the Chair, on the Report of the Sub-Committee of Twenty-six, in relation to the formation of the Senatorial Districts, and the appointment of Members of the House of Commons.

The Report having been read, Mr. COLLINS, Chairman of the Committee, explained the principles which had governed them in preparing the Report.

Mr. BOWERS moved to amend the Report by taking one Member from Surry and giving it to Ashe, so as to entitle Surry to 2, and Ashe to 2, instead of giving 1 to the latter and 3 to the former, as reported. He said that this arrangement would be agreeable to the Delegates from Surry.

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. GAITHER moved to amend the Report by taking a member from Yancy and giving it to Burke county, and went into a statement to show that the amendment was founded in equity, and that Burke was clearly entitled to it on the ground of having the largest fraction.

Mr CARSON also enforced the reasonableness of the claims on the part of Burke, and stated that the Delegates from the two counties interested had had a friendly meeting and investigated the matter and the conclusion was arrived at, that Burke was fairly entitled.

Mr. SMITH, of Yancy, confirmed this statement.

Mr. MELCHOR strenuously opposed the amendment, and claimed the fractional member for Cabarrus, on the ground that her fraction was certain, but that it was impossible to tell, with certainty, what were the fractions of either Burke or Yancy.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. F. J. HILL proposed an amendment somewhat in detail, the object of which however was to transfer the Senator from Moore county to Bladen. He went into a statement of the reasons which led him to offer this amendment. He expressed his regret that a sense of duty compelled him to propose it, aware as he was of the very great labor which the Committee had undergone in the preparation of the Report, and the fidelity with which they had discharged their duty; but the obvious injustice, which was done to Bladen county compelled him to speak out.

Mr COLLINS explained and justified the arrangement.

Messrs. KELLY and POWELL opposed the amendment, and stated their reasons.

Gov. OWEN spoke in favor of the amendment, and represented the peculiar hardship under which Bladen labored from the reported scheme. Located between two counties, paying probably the largest tax in the State, Cumberland and New Hanover, the excess of neither was given to her, though justly entitled to it, but was transferred to other counties.

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. MELCHOR then moved to detach Montgomery from the 33d Senatorial District, and add it to the 34th, so as to form a District out of Moore and Montgomery and entitle Cabarrus to a Senator by adding the excess from other counties.

This amendment was earnestly advocated by Mr. GAINES, and warmly opposed by Mr. KELLY. Mr. K. said there was no identity of feeling between the people of Moore and Montgomery. There were hardly 12 persons in the one county that knew an equal number in the other. Montgomery and Cabarrus were properly united in a District—it was Dutch to Dutch—but if Moore and Montgomery were united, it would be Dutch to Scotch.

Mr. GAINES rejoined at some length and demonstrated so clearly the propriety of Mr. MELCHOR'S amendment, that it was carried 58 to 46

Mr. KELLY moved further to amend the Report, by detaching Moore from the 34th District—the effect of which would be to deprive Sampson of a Senator and give one to Moore.

This amendment was opposed by Messrs. MEARES and COLLINS, and advocated by Mr. KELLY. It was lost.

Mr. BAILEY moved to amend the Report further, by taking Gates from the 3d District and adding it to the 1st District—the effect would be to give Pasquotank a Senator. In the reported scheme, Pasquotank and Perquimons constitute a District.

This amendment was advocated by Messrs. Bailey and Ramsey and opposed by Messrs. Wilson and Rayner. In the course of his remarks, Mr W said, that as Pasquotank had applied for a divorce from Perquimons, he was willing the tie which bound them should be severed. He however wished to know from the Chair, whether it would be in order to submit a Resolution allowing Perquimons to set up for herself. To withdraw from any participation in State honors, and place herself under the protection of the County Court He was certain it would be better for her.

Mr. SAWYER said he had no objection to Perquimons withdrawing, if he was certain she would not establish a Kingly Government.

Mr. WILSON replied, if she did, she would not send to Chowan for a crowned head.

Mr BAILEY'S amendment was negatived.

Mr. JACOCKS moved further to amend the Report by excepting the excess in the Counties of Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimons, Chowan and Gates, which excesses shall form a District to elect an additional Member in the House of Commons, to be voted for by said counties.

The amendment was negatived.

On motion of Mr. MOREHEAD, the Committee then rose and reported the Report to the Convention.

The Convention then proceeded to consider the amendments separately, and agreed to the whole of them as made in Committee; not without an effort however, on the part of Messrs. McDIARMID and KELLY, to reverse the decision of the Committee in regard to the detaching of Moore from Cabarrus; and on the part of Messrs. SAWYER and JACOCKS to get the arrangement moved by the latter adopted.

Mr. KELLY made also an unsuccessful attempt so to amend the Report, as that the excess of Federal numbers in Moore, Cumberland and Montgomery might be retained in those counties, and form a District to elect a Member to the House of Commons.

The Report having been concurred in, Mr. GILES moved its reference to a Select Committee, to draw the necessary Articles for carrying into effect the provisions of the Report. Agreed to.

Mr. SHOBER moved that the Convention take a recess until 4 o'clock. Mr. SPRUILL called up the Resolution laid on the table, a day or two since, providing for Evening Sessions. The same having been read, Mr. S. moved to amend it by adding the words "after Saturday next" which was accepted by Mr. DOCKERY, the gentleman who had introduced it, as a part of his Resolution. The Resolution was adopted.

Mr. MEARES then moved that the Convention adjourn until Monday morning, 9 o'clock. He did not regard the 4th July, either as a judicial or legislative day.

Gov. BRANCH objected. He did not see how we could be better employed on the 4th of July" than in making safe-guards for the Liberty which was accomplished on that day.

The motion was negatived by Ayes and Noes—79 to 33.

The Convention then adjourned.

Saturday, July 4.

The Convention met for a few moments on Saturday, the 4th of July, but the only business transacted, was to receive the following Report, on the subject of private Legislation, from the Committee of Thirteen, through the Chairman, Mr. Meares.

All laws relating to the Administration of Justice, shall be uniform throughout the State.

The General Assembly shall have power to pass general laws, regulating divorce and alimony; but shall not have power to grant a divorce or secure alimony in any individual case.

The General Assembly shall not have power to pass any private law, to alter the name of any person, or to legitimate any bastard, or to restore to the right of Citizenship, any person convicted of any infamous crime.

Whenever a Bill of a private nature shall be introduced into either House of the General Assembly, it shall not be passed upon, until a tax of $5 has been paid, by the person introducing the same, to the Clerk of the House, to be by him accounted for, and paid over to the Treasurer of the State.

Monday, July 6.

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. McPheeters.

The Convention resolved itself into a committee of the Whole, Gov. Swain in the Chair, on the Report of the select committee as to what manner amendments shall in future be made to the Constitution; and, after some time spent therein, the committee rose and reported the following amendment to the report. Strike out all after the word "That" and insert as follows: "no part of this Constitution shall be altered, unless a bill to alter the same shall have been read three times in each House of the General Assembly, and agreed to by three fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively; nor shall any alteration take place until the said bill so agreed to, be published six months previous to a new election of members to the General Assembly; and if the alteration proposed by the General Assembly shall be agreed to in the first session thereafter, by two-thirds of the whole representation in each House of the General Assembly, after the same shall have been read three times on three several days in each House, then the said General Assembly shall establish rules and regulations whereby said amendments may be submitted to the consideration of the qualified voters for the House of Commons throughout the State; and if upon comparing the votes given in the whole State, it shall appear that a majority thereof have approved said amendments, then, and not otherwise, the same shall become a part of the Constitution."

Mr. HARGRAVE moved to amend the report by striking out the words "two thirds;" and inserting in lieu thereof "three fifths;" which motion was negatived by a vote of 99 to 24

Mr. GUINN moved to amend the report by striking out the words "whole number of members," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "members who may be present;" which motion was negatived.

Mr. HARRINGTON moved to amend the report by striking out all after the word "That" and inserting in lieu thereof a substitute, which he submitted; which was not agreed to.

The question then recurring on the adoption of the amendment reported by the committee of the Whole, it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 106, nays 18.

Mr. COLLINS, from the committee to whom was referred the report of the committee who were instructed to arrange the Senatorial Districts and apportion the members of the House of Commons, reported Articles pursuant thereto, which were read the first time and ordered to be printed.

The Article requiring members of the General Assembly to vote *viva voce*, was read the second time and passed—yeas 82, nays 38.

The Convention took up for its second reading the Article abrogating the right of free negroes and mulattoes to vote for members of the Legislature, when Mr. Fisher submitted the following amendment in addition to the Article: "unless in addition to the qualifications required of other voters, such free negro or free mulatto for one year next preceding any election, shall have owned and possessed at least fifty acres of land in fee of the value of not less than one hundred dollars, unincumbered by mortgage, or otherwise, and shall never have been convicted of any infamous offence."

Mr. DOCKERY moved to amend the amendment by striking out the words "at least fifty acres of land in fee," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "real estate;" and striking out "one hundred," and inserting "two hundred and fifty."

The question on striking out was first taken, and decided in the negative.

The question then recurring on Mr. Fisher's amendment, it was also determined in the negative by a vote of 63 to 59.

Judge GASTON moved to amend the Article by adding thereto as follows: "unless in addition to the qualifications required of other voters he shall for one year next preceding any election, have owned and possessed property, real or personal, or both, of the clear value of five hundred dollars over and above all incumbrances, charges and debts; nor shall any free negro, mulatto or person of mixed blood as aforesaid, be permitted to vote at any election who shall have been convicted of an infamous offence."

Mr. BRANCH moved to amend the amendment by striking out the words "or personal or both," which motion was negatived

The question was then taken on Judge Gaston's amendment, which was also decided in the negative—yeas 55, nays 64.

The Article was then read the second time and passed.

The following Resolutions in relation to the Catholic Religion, were passed by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church recently held at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania:

1. *Resolved*, That it is the deliberate and decided judgment of this General Assembly, that the Roman Catholic church has essentially apostatized from the religion of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ; and therefore cannot be recognized as a Christian Church.

2. *Resolved*, That it be recommended to all our communion to endeavor by the diffusion of light by the pulpit, the press and other Christian means, to resist the extension of Romanism, and lead its subjects to the knowledge of the truth, as it is taught in the word of God.

3. *Resolved*, That it is utterly inconsistent with the strongest obligations of Christian parents to place their children for education in Roman Catholic Seminaries.

Canal Tolls.—The tolls received on the New York State Canals for the week ending on the 21st of June, amount to the sum of $39,140 20. The collection for tolls from the opening of navigation to the first of July, two months and a half, will amount to about $540,000.—*Argus.*

Propagation of the Silk Worm.—Last year, on the 4th of July, Charles Dyer, Esq. of this city, had *four silkworms*. From these four and their progeny, he had three complete crops of cocoons. There are now feeding, at the cocoonery of the Valentine Company, in this city, about seven hundred thousand worms, all the product of the four which Mr. Dyer had on the 4th of July, 1834.—*Providence Journal.*

Responsibility.—Judge STORY has decided that the promise on the part of a writer of a libel to hold the printer harmless, is null and void. It was in the case of Arnold against Clifford; and the Judge said, upon an incidental point which arose, that even if a bond were taken, that would be void.

Good Natured Editors.—Cobbett says, 'I believe that if the devil were to die, London newspapers would express their regret at the event.'

To be sure they would. If they did not, some friend of the deceased would very soon salute them with an order to '*stop the paper.*'

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 14, 1835.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

We have the mournful duty of announcing the death of the venerable and venerated CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES, JOHN MARSHALL, is no more! He expired at the lodgings in Philadelphia (whither he had gone a few weeks before for surgical aid) on Monday afternoon, the 6th inst., in the 80th year of his age.

In noticing the decease of this illustrious citizen, who has filled for more than a third of a century, with universal confidence and admiration, the most dignified and delicate, and not the most important, trust that could have been confided to him by his country, one who has lived for more than half a century in the unvarying affections of his countrymen, the language of eulogy from our pens would be as vain as unnecessary. His long life has been one uniform history of public service, and private virtue. And he has now descended to the tomb crowned with a larger share of public esteem and public regret, than any citizen since the departure of WASHINGTON, if indeed we may except even the Father of his Country himself.

It is not for us to attempt his character or his history. This is a task for different and abler hands, and it will in due time, we doubt not, be peformed in a befitting manner.

In the meantime, for the information of those who may not be familiar with the incidents of the earlier history of the lamented patriarch, we copy the following summary from a Baltimore cotemporary, which we believe to be substantially accurate:

John Marshall was born in Fauquier County, Virginia, on the 24th of September, 1755, the eldest child of Col. Thomas Marshall, a planter of small fortune, who had fifteen children. From his intelligent father the future Chief Justice of the United States received the first rudiments of education. By him he was introduced into the study of history and poetry. From his father's tuition he passed, between his fourteenth and eighteenth years, successively through the hands of several teachers, one of whom carried him as far as Horace and Livy, in the Latin Classics. Upon this foundation he afterwards made himself a good Latin scholar.

In his eighteenth year, while studying law, he engaged enthusiastically in the growing controversy between Great Britain and her American Colonies, devoting much time to military exercise in a volunteer corps, to training a military company in his neighborhood, and to reading the political essays of the day.

In the summer of 1775, being in his twentieth year, he was appointed first lieutenant of a company of minute men enrolled for actual service, and soon afterwards engaged with this company in the battle of the Great Bridge, where the British troops, under Lord Dunmore, were repulsed with great gallantry. In July, 1776, he was transferred as first lieutenant to the eleventh Virginia regiment in the Continental establishment. The following year he marched to the North, and in 1777 was promoted to the rank of captain. He was in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth. In 1780, he returned home and resumed the study of law, while waiting for orders from the State Legislature. In the autumn of the same year he obtained a license to practice, and rejoined the army, in which he continued till 1781, when, there being a redundancy of officers in the Virginia line, he resigned his commission.

He was distinguished in service for courage and ability, and such was the estimation in which he was held by his brother officers, that quarrels and matters of difference among them were often submitted to his arbitration. Thus early was he noted for that union of sound judgment and integrity which has since given to his decisions a value and weight, unsurpassed by those of any other judicial tribunal in the world.

He soon rose to eminence at the bar. In the spring of 1782 he was elected a member of the State Legislature, and in the autumn of the same year a member of the Executive Council. The following January he married Miss Ambler. In 1784 he resigned his seat in the Council in order to return to the bar; and he was immediately afterwards re-elected to the Legislature from Fauquier county. In 1787 he was elected a member for the county of Henrico, of which Richmond is the shire town. He engaged warmly in the animated discussions of that excited period, and was rewarded a member of the convention called in Virginia to ratify the Constitution. In 1788, the Legislature having passed an act allowing a representative to the city of Richmond, he was invited to become a candidate, and was elected. He continued in the Legislature till 1791, when he retired, mingling, however, actively in the politics of the day.

One of the earliest meetings called to express public sentiment, as to the conduct of Citizen Genet, was at Richmond, and Mr. Marshall drew up the resolutions there passed, expressing strong disapprobation of Genet's course, and a deep sense of the danger of foreign influence. In 1795 he was again elected to the Legislature.

About this period he was invited by President Washington to accept the office of Attorney General, but declined it on account of its interfering with his lucrative practice. Upon the recall of Mr. Monroe, as Minister from France, President Washington solicited him to accept the appointment as Mr. Monroe's successor. This offer he likewise declined. A year afterwards he was appointed by President Adams one of the three Commissioners to be sent to France in place of one minister. The crisis was alarming, and from a sense of public duty he reluctantly accepted the appointment. He returned in 1798.

In 1799, at the earnest solicitation of General Washington, who invited him to Mount Vernon for the purpose of discussing the subject, he became a candidate for Congress and was elected. The distinguished part he played in the memorable session of 1799—1800 is well known. In 1800, without the slightest personal communication, he was nominated by the President Secretary of War, and immediately afterwards Secretary of State. Chief Justice Ellsworth dying about this time, Mr. Marshall was made, on the 31st of January, 1801, Chief Justice of the United States, which post—one of the most elevated and important known in the history of governments,—he has occupied for thirty-four years, discharging its arduous and responsible functions with the highest credit to himself and the greatest benefit to his country. He had reached his eightieth summer, and biography can furnish the lives of few men, if any, who have had longer, loftier, and purer career.

The citizens of Philadelphia were invited to assemble in town meeting yesterday, to join in a tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased.

The body was conveyed to Richmond, Va., attended by a committee of citizens of Philadelphia, and interred by the side of his wife, with every demonstration of respect and affection by the people of Richmond.

The Convention adjourned on Saturday last, and the result of its labours may be found in another column. Whether they will be satisfactory to the people remains to be tested. Upon this point we are not prepared to express an opinion. We could have wished, however, that some means had been devised for testing the question on the merits of the different *parts*, and not upon the whole *as a whole*. There is much reason to fear, that the united opposition of all who are dissatisfied with particular parts, and of those who oppose all change, will endanger the ratification.

We have no particular account of the closing scenes. We learn verbally, that Mr. Macon made a speech in acknowledgment of the vote of thanks passed by the Convention.

Theatrical.—We are requested by some of our Theatre going friends, to notice the approbation with which the performances of the Company of Mr. Hart were received here. They departed on Friday morning last, and we understand made a very successful season. It is the first time for many years, that a Company has made money by a visit to this place, and it is accounted for by their good acting, and the uniformly correct and gentlemanly deportment for which they were distinguished.

We have received an account of the Celebration of the 4th of July at Carthage, but are reluctantly compelled to defer its publication until our next. A large portion of our columns was occupied before its receipt, with the proceedings of the Convention; and the lamented death of the great and good Chief Justice, with the amendments to the Constitution, take up most of the remainder of our space. A communication on the subject of Gambling, is also omitted for want of room.

Gen. Jesse Speight.—The Newbern Spectator has exposed some of the inconsistencies of this individual; and really they place him in so ridiculous a light before the people of that District, that we cannot believe he will again be a successful candidate for Congress. He is opposed by Col. John McLeod, a gentleman of talents and excellent character, and for whose success strong hopes are entertained. Feeling as we have always done, that Mr. Speight is *no honor* to the State, we shall heartily rejoice at his defeat.

The Spectator makes the following quotations:

From Mr. Speight's Circular, 4th July, 1832.

"If it is to be the policy of this country to have Banks, *(as it seems it is,)* prudence will at least dictate the propriety of having the best. Now when we compare their operations and effects together, (U. States and local Banks,) no one of reflection and ordinary understanding, can for a moment be at a loss to decide as to the difference of the two systems. Whilst we have seen the local Banks issue a currency *scarcely credible beyond the limits of the State in which they were situated—up to-day and down to-morrow*, producing in their effect a *destructive* tendency on the VALUE OF PROPERTY, the U. States Bank has UNIFORMLY produced a currency which AT ALL TIMES, and under EVERY EMERGENCY *has met the exigency of the country*. I HAVE NO CONSTITUTIONAL SCRUPLES with regard to the *power of Congress* to establish a Bank—I think it *indispensible* to the well and *judicious* management of the finances of the country: and I feel no hesitation in saying, that at a proper time, should this question be presented, and I had a voice, I SHOULD GIVE IT MOST CHEERFULLY IN FAVOR OF A NATIONAL BANK."

Now read the following, and let not only "A Voter," but all voters, reconcile the two, if they can.

Mr. Speight's Circular, June, 1834.

"There is not a commercial town in the United States of any magnitude, in which there is not a local Bank or Banks which, in their sphere, maintain as good credit, and are equally as competent for all the purposes of commerce, as the U. States Bank.

I am one of those who believe that Congress HAVE NO POWER *to establish a Bank* within the jurisdictional limits of the States."

Mr. Speight's Circular, Feb., 1835.

"The State Banks, which have been established in lieu of the United States Bank, have met the most sanguine expectation, and afford the most ample proof of their entire capacity."

On the subject of the Public Lands, it argues well for the soundness of the people's views, that Mr. Speight does not dare to recommend, what his party have been labouring to effect, a surrender of the lands to the States within which they lie. This daring project of the party, by which they have endeavored to secure the favor of the new States, at the expense of the rights and property of the old States, will not go down in North Carolina; and therefore Mr. Speight pretends to be in favor of permitting the proceeds of the sales to go into the Treasury, and to make an equivalent reduction of taxation. He knows full well that this is impracticable, because all parties have agreed not to touch the Tariff for seven years to come.

North Carolina has a right to her proportion of all sales of the Public Lands made after the payment of the Public Debt, a right which she never has relinquished, and we hope never will. From this source she is entitled to receive from 2 to 300,000 dollars per annum, we may say for all time to come. With this sum, what will it not be in her power to accomplish? All her schemes of Education and Internal Improvement may be carried into effect without resorting to a dollar's taxation of her citizens, and without weakening the pecuniary ability of the government. Whereas, if we permit the Van Buren party to *give* our lands to the new States, we lose it all, and North Carolina may plod on in the same poor and downhill course which have marked the late years of her history. We trust that at the approaching elections, the people will not promote Van Buren's schemes of party and personal aggrandizement; but will elect men who have the firmness to assert the rights of North Carolina, both in Congress and the State Legislature.

The Spectator closes its article on the subject with the following paragraph:

One sentence in Mr. Speight's circular is well worth notice. This is it: "Keep the Federal Government *poor*, and you make it *honest;* make it *rich*, and you greatly *endanger the liberties of the people*." Was it for the purpose of "keeping it poor, and making it honest" that he voted for the appropriation of *three millions of dollars*, last session, to be placed at the disposal of the President, for which he had no earthly use, and for which he had not even asked?

Cases of Fraud in the Pension Office, by the forging of Certificates in the names of persons not in existence, are becoming common. It is but a few weeks since one was mentioned in this paper, in which a man heretofore most respectable, and a member of a family of high standing, was taken up on such a charge in this State. The case of Judge Temple in Vermont, and of a Lawyer in New York, and one or two persons in Virginia, are of recent occurrence; and we now find another mentioned in the Lexington (Ken.) Observer. The principal portion of the late Term of the U. S. Circuit Court was occupied in the Trial of Thomas Triplett, Esq. on a charge of forging papers in the names of Capt. Thomas Triplett and Capt. John Bailey. He was sentenced to five year's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of $5 and costs of prosecution.

Editorial Change.—R. H. Madra, Esq. has become Editor of the Charlotte Journal, in this State,—Mr. Holton being still the Publisher. The new Editor declares himself

"*For* HUGH L. WHITE, (the People's Candidate,) *for* the Liberties of the People—and *for* Southern Interests.

Against Martin Van Buren, (the Caucus Candidate,)—*against* the perpetuity of office—and *against* the *patent* system of political tactics professed by the Albany Regency."

We of course wish his paper, and the cause he espouses, abundant success.

Horrible Affair.—At Chuckatuck, Nansemond County, Va. on the 30th ult. three individuals were suddenly called to their long account by the pistols of assassins. A violent enmity had long existed between Samuel Whitfield and Wm. P. Cowper. On this occasion, they met at the village, and as Whitfield was in the act of getting into a carriage in company with a lady, Cowper fired at him and missed. Whitfield drew a pistol and mortally wounded Cowper, and with a second pistol, again shot at him, but missed him, and killed an old negro man who stood by. Josiah C. Parker (brother to Cowper) then stepped up and shot Whitfield, and then made his escape. This awful occurrence is another example of the fatal consequences of carrying deadly weapons.

"The Prospect before us."—The National Intelligencer closes the 8th of a series of able Nos. under this title, with the following recommendation:

"We therefore do now declare our opinion, in furtherance of the object of these papers, that, *within each State*, those who are opposed to the principles of the dominant party, and to the principles upon which the nomination has been made by the Baltimore Convention, ought to rally, and make head against that Nomination with all the force they can command. The importance of a rallying-point within each State is too great to be for a moment disregarded. Owing to the nature of the constitution of the Senate of the United States, the periodical election for each State Legislature, at this juncture, of almost as much consequence as the election which is to be held, something more than a year hence, for President of the U. States. It was for want of a rallying point, beyond doubt, because of distraction of opinion as to the candidates spoken of for the Presidency, that the Whigs lost the late election for State Legislators in Connecticut, by which loss, if a vacancy were unhappily to occur in the representation of that State in the Senate of the United States, the character of that noble body would undergo a radical change. The last barrier between the Constitution and the Executive would be broken down, and the flag of the spoils-men unfurled in triumph over its splendid ruin. What has happened in Connecticut will surely also happen in other States, if irresolution and uncertainty are suffered to prevail, instead of the firmness and vigor which the times require.

Within each State, at least, it is in the power of the friends of the Constitution to act in concert.—They can so act that the voice of *the State* shall not be stifled by a difference among themselves about men. They can have no difficulty in ascertaining which of the Whig candidates for the Presidency is preferred by a majority *of themselves*. Whoever that may be, he must, if they would effectively assert their own rights and maintain their own principles, receive their united and zealous support. By such a course, they *may* succeed in electing the candidate whom they particularly prefer; and they will certainly succeed in defeating the candidate to whom they are *all* opposed. Some sacrifice of individual preference is, we know, required by the course which we recommend, but it is such a sacrifice as every one must expect occasionally to be obliged to make when he acts with a multitude of men in support of any cause, the success of which is paramount to the consideration of personal preference for this or that man."

PROFITS OF A LONDON HELL.—It strikes you with astonishment when you behold the palace-like exteriors of many of these buildings, or witness the princely style in which their interiors are fitted up; and you feel incredulous when told that the chief cook receives, perhaps, a yearly salary of 8 or $10,000. The salary of M. Ude at Crockford's, was stated at about that sum. It would appear impossible that they could in the course of the year find dupes enough to support such an establishment. Yet read the following:

"As a proof of the immense sums cleared by the demons of the play world, we have merely to refer to the profits of an establishment in Pall Mall (No. 57,) which has now ceased to exist. The House was scarcely open a year and a half, out of which time may be deducted a recess of nearly six months, when, after the payment of every expense, which in the aggregate was considerable, as the house was conducted on a scale of princely extravagance, the clear profits for division among the proprietors amounted to £39,000! No better proof can be adduced of the folly, at least, of those who permit themselves thus to be victimised at the shrine of their insatiate and relentless plunderers."

London paper.

The Fredericksburg Herald states that the cost of the Rail Road from Richmond to Fredericksburg, (including all the fixtures and moving power,) will not exceed the sum of $650,000—about $160,000 less than the first estimate. The road, it is believed, will be completed in eighteen months from the present time.

CAPTIONS

Of the Articles of Amendment to the Constitution of North Carolina, adopted by the Convention which commenced its Session at Raleigh, June 4, 1835.

1. For fixing the number of members of the Senate, and laying off the State in Electoral Districts, as follows:

That until the first session of the General Assembly, after the year eighteen hundred and forty-one, the Senate shall be composed of Members elected from districts as follows. The 1st district—Perquimons and Pasquotank; 2d district—Camden and Currituck; 3d district—Gates and Chowan; 4th district—Washington and Tyrrell; 5th district—Northampton; 6th district—Hertford; 7th district—Bertie; 8th district—Martin; 9th district—Halifax; 10th district—Nash; 11th district—Wake; 12th district—Franklin; 13th district—Johnston; 14th district—Warren; 15th district—Edgecomb; 16th district—Wayne; 17th district—Greene and Lenoir; 18th district—Pitt; 19th district—Beaufort and Hyde; 20th district—Carteret and Jones; 21st district—Craven; 22d district—Chatham; 23d district—Granville; 24th district—Person; 25th district—Cumberland; 26th district—Sampson; 27th district—New Hanover; 28th district—Duplin; 29th district—Onslow; 30th district—Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus; 31st district—Robeson and Richmond; 32d district—Anson; 33d district—Cabarrus; 34th district—Moore and Montgomery; 35th district—Caswell; 36th district—Rockingham; 37th district—Orange; 38th district—Randolph; 39th district—Guilford; 40th district—Stokes; 41st district—Rowan; 42d district—Davidson; 43d district—Surry; 44th district—Wilkes and Ashe; 45th district—Burke and Yancy; 46th district—Lincoln; 47th district—Iredell; 48th district—Rutherford; 49th district—Buncombe, Haywood and Macon; 50th district—Mecklenburg. Each district entitled to one member in the Senate.

2. For fixing the number of members of the House of Commons, and for laying off the State as follows:

That until the first session of the General Assembly after the year eighteen hundred and forty-one, the House of Commons shall be composed of members elected from the counties in the following manner, viz:

The counties of Lincoln and Orange shall elect four members each.

The counties of Burke, Chatham, Granville, Guilford, Halifax, Iredell, Mecklenburg, Rowan, Rutherford, Surry, Stokes and Wake, shall elect three members each.

The counties of Anson, Beaufort, Bertie, Buncombe, Cumberland, Craven, Caswell, Davidson, Duplin, Edgecomb, Franklin, Johnson, Montgomery, New Hanover, Northampton, Person, Pitt, Randolph, Robeson, Richmond, Rockingham, Sampson, Warren, Wayne and Wilkes, shall elect two members each.

The Counties of Ashe, Bladen, Brunswick, Camden, Columbus, Chowan, Currituck, Carteret, Cabarrus, Gates, Greene, Haywood, Hertford, Hyde, Jones, Lenoir, Macon, Moore, Martin, Nash, Onslow, Pasquotank, Perquimons, Tyrrell, Washington and Yancy, shall elect one member each.

3. Prescribing the qualification of Members for the Senate.

That each member of the Senate shall have usually resided in the district for which he is chosen, for one year immediately preceding his election, and for the same time, shall have possessed, and continue to possess in the district which he represents, not less than three hundred acres of land in fee.

4. Prescribing the qualification of voters for Members of the Senate.

That all free men of the age of twenty-one years, who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State, twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and possessed of a freehold, within the same district, of fifty acres of land, for six months next before, and at the day of election, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.

5. Directing the manner in which future amendments shall be made to the Constitution.—No Convention of the people shall be called by the General Assembly, unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each House. No part of the Constitution of this State shall be altered, unless a bill to alter the same shall have been read three times in each House of the General Assembly, and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House. Nor shall any alteration take place until a bill so agreed to shall have been published six months previous to the new election of members of the General Assembly; but after such publication, if the alterations proposed by the preceding General Assembly shall be agreed to in the first session thereafter by two-thirds of the whole representation in each House of the General Assembly, after the same shall have been read three times on three several days in each House, then the said General Assembly shall prescribe the mode by which the Amendment or Amendments may be submitted to the qualified voters of the House of Commons throughout the State, and if the majority of the voters have approved the same, it shall become a part of the Constitution.

6. For excluding Borough Members in future. [This Article sufficiently explains itself.]

7. For abrogating the right of free Negroes or Mulattoes to vote for Members of the Senate and House of Commons. [This Article sufficiently explains itself.]

8. For disqualifying Members of the Assembly and Officers of the State, for holding office while they hold any office under the United States, or any other Government. [This Article sufficiently explains itself.]

9. For making the Capitation Tax on Slaves and free White Polls, equal. [That is, all free males over 21 and under 15, and all slaves over 12 and under 50, to be taxed, except in cases of bodily infirmity.]

10. To require Members of the General Assembly to vote *viva voce* in election of Officers. [The Article explains itself.]

11. To amend the 32d Article of the Constitution. [The word *Protestant* is struck out; and the word *Christian* put in its place, so that hereafter no Christian can be excluded from Office.

12. To provide for biennial meetings of the General Assembly. [This Article explains itself.]

13. To provide for the election of Governor, biennially by the people. [In case two candidates shall have an equal and the highest number of votes, the General Assembly shall decide which of the two shall be Governor. Contested elections to be determined by both Houses of the General Assembly.]

14. To provide that the Attorney General shall be elected for a term of four years. [To be elected by joint ballot of both Houses of the Legislature.]

15. Providing the manner in which the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts and other Officers of State may be impeached and tried for corruption and mal-practices in Office. [To be impeached by the House of Commons; and tried by the Senate. Judgment not to extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of trust and profit under this State, but may be subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.]

16. For vacating the office of Justices of the Peace, and disqualifying them from holding office upon the conviction of an infamous crime, or of corruption and mal-practice in office. [Provides, that on conviction of any Justice of the Peace of an infamous crime, or of corruption, his commission shall be vacated, and he shall be forever disqualified from holding such appointment.]

17. Providing for the removal of any of the Judges of the Supreme or Superior Courts for mental or physical disability. [On a concurrent Resolution of two-thirds of both branches of the General Assembly, a Judge may be removed from office for mental or physical disability.]

18. Providing that the salaries of the Judges shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. [This Article explains itself.]

19. To provide against unnecessary private Legislation. [This Article provides that the General Assembly may pass general laws regulating divorce and alimony; but shall not have power to grant a divorce, or secure alimony in any individual case; nor shall have power to pass any private law, to alter the name of any person, or to legitimate any persons not born in wedlock, or restore the rights of citizenship to any person convicted of infamous crime. Nor shall the General Assembly pass any private law, unless it shall be made to appear that 30 days notice shall have been given in such manner as shall have been provided by law.

20. To amend the 13th section of the Constitution. [To strike out after the word *Admiralty*, the words *"and an Attorney General,"* and to insert between the words "Equity" and "Judges," the word *and*, so as to exclude the appointment of Attorney General from this Article.

21. To provide for vacancies that may occur by death, resignation, or otherwise, before the meeting of the General Assembly. [Writs may be issued under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.]

22. To provide for the appointment and removal of Militia Officers. [The General Assembly shall have power to pass laws regulating the mode of appointing and removing Militia Officers.]

AN ORDINANCE of the Convention provides that the above amendments shall be submitted by the Governor to the People on the 2d Monday in November next, thirty days notice being given, and that the polls be opened by the Sheriffs, at the several Election Precincts in each and every county in the State; that all persons qualified to vote for Members of the House of Commons may vote for or against a ratification of the amendments. Those who wish a ratification of the amendments, voting, with a printed or written ticket, *"Ratification"*—those of a contrary opinion, *"Rejection."* If the amendments be ratified, they shall take effect and be in force from and after the first of January, 1836. That in case the amendments be ratified, the election of Governor shall take place at the same time in July and August next, that the election of Members of Assembly shall be held. Further particulars will be found in the Ordinance, which, with correct copies of the amendments, will be distributed amongst the people in the several counties.

Resolutions of the Convention direct that 270 copies of the Journal of the Convention, shall be printed and distributed as follows: viz. one copy in the Executive Department of the United States, and of the several States; one copy to be deposited in the Office of the Clerk of the County Court of each County in this State; one copy to each member of this Convention, and fifty copies to be deposited in the Public Library, the Library of the University, and the Offices of Heads of Department, in such proportions as may be directed by the Governor of this State. Also, that 125 copies of the Constitution, and the amendments adopted by the Convention, be printed, and distributed under the directions of the Governor, for each County entitled to one member in the House of Commons, and in like proportion to counties entitled to a greater number of Representatives, and 125 copies for each senatorial district, making an aggregate of 21250.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

The late Commencement.—We understand that the Exercises at the recent Commencement of our University, were of a highly interesting character, though the crowd of visiters was somewhat diminished by the circumstance of the State Convention being in session.

The Address of Chief Justice Ruffin, before the Literary Societies, was, we are told, every way worthy his exalted reputation. It will however, of course, be published, and we will enable our readers to judge for themselves.

The Eulogy pronounced by Professor Anderson, on the Rev. Dr. Caldwell, late President of the Institution, was, we learn, replete with judicious and feeling reflections; was written in the Author's usual style of classic elegance, and contained many just and striking truths on the dignity of Literary pursuits. The following was the order of exercises on Commencement day:

FORENOON.

1. Prayer by the President.
2. Salutatory Oration in Latin, by Haywood W. Guion, Newbern.
3. Honorary Oration. Future Prospects of our Country, by Wm. T. Webb, Tuscaloosa, Alabama.
4. Honorary Oration. Stability of the present Government of Great Britain, by Samuel H. Ruffin, Louisburg.
5. Honorary Oration. The influence of Poetry, by James H. Hutchins, Newbern.
6. Honorary Oration. Political Economy, by J. C. Smith, Cumberland.
7. Forensic Debate. The moral tendency of Walter Scott's Writings, by John C. Thompson, Port Tobacco, Md. and John Paisley, Guilford.
8. Honorary Oration. Chivalry, by Henry L. Graves, Yanceyville.

AFTERNOON.

9. Honorary Oration. The character of Lord Byton, by William Rose, Stokes.
10. A Forensic Debate. Ought Representatives to be bound by the will of their constituents? By Richard B. Creecy, Chowan, and Christopher C. Battle, Edgecomb.
11. A Forensic Debate. Ought the U. States to be dependent on Europe for Literature? By Robert W. Henry, Halifax, Va., Horace L. Robards, Granville, and Charles R. Dodson, Milton.
12. Valedictory Oration, by Augustus J. Foster, Louisburg.
13. Degrees conferred.
14. Reading of the Report.
15. Exercises of the day concluded with Prayer.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

A Card.—Mr. LEIGH, being informed that the opinion is spreading far and wide, that the speculations in some editorial articles of the Whig, concerning his purposes, sentiments, and probable course, were, in effect, communications from himself—therefore, requests the editors of the Whig to repeat, what they have already stated, in the most explicit terms, that whatever they have said on the subject, previously to their paper of the 4th instant, was said without authority from him or communication with him; and to inform their readers, that they were authorised by him to state, as they did in their paper of the 4th, that it is his purpose to take his seat in the Senate, unless an imperious necessity arising out of the state of his own private affairs shall prevent him from doing so. And he desires them now to say further, that, whatever censures he may incur, he will never expose himself to the charge of recreancy: and that, in his conduct in the Senate, he shall take counsel only from his own sense of duty to his constituents and to his country, taking care to do nothing but upon the maturest and most dispassionate deliberation.

The correction corrected.—We stated on the 30th ult. on the authority of common report, that Mr. Anderson had been elected President of the University. From the same source we afterwards heard that he was not elected, but had received a plurality of the votes of the Board of Trustees. We corrected our statement accordingly. But we now learn, and can this time assure our readers of the fact, that no balloting took place at all. It is strange, that, living so near to Raleigh, it should be so difficult to get authentic information on so important a point.

Communication.

CELEBRATION OF THE 4TH OF JULY AT WADESBOROUGH, N. C.

The 59th Anniversary of American Independence was celebrated at this place with considerable demonstrations of public respect. The ceremonies of the day were commenced by the hoisting of the National Flag and the firing of a Federal Salute by a corps organized for the purpose. At the appointed hour, a large company assembled at the Academy Grove and proceeded to the Court House, under the command of Major James M. Waddill, Marshal of the day, in the following order: Band of Music—Sheriff and Magistrate of Police—Town Council—Veterans of the Revolution—Justices of the Peace—Committee of Arrangements—Citizens generally—ten paces in rear of the whole Procession, was placed the Clergy, Orator and Reader. The Procession reached the Court House at 12 o'clock, and after an appropriate and eloquent introductory Prayer by the Rev'd H B. Smith, the Declaration of Independence was read by Col. Geo. D Boggan, and an eloquent and patriotic Speech delivered by William E. Bird, Esq. before a very numerous assembly of Ladies and Gentlemen. A National Salute was fired at 1 o'clock. There was no public dinner—experience being rather unfavourable to them, as involving a great deal of trouble with very little compensation in the nature of enjoyment, but instead thereof, there were several interesting and convivial Parties, which made the day pass off with unequalled enjoyment and pleasure.

MARRIED,

In Cumberland county, on the 30th ultimo, at the residence of Mrs. Hodges, by the Rev. Allen McDougald, RANSOM SANDERS, Esq. of Johnston county, to Miss SARAH CAMPBELL, of Cumberland, daughter of the late James Campbell, Esq.

In Lumberton on the 7th instant, by Tho. A. Norment, Esq. JOHN N. DOOR, late of Germany, to Miss MARY GREGORY, of Lumberton.

DIED,

In this County, on Sunday morning last, Mrs. HANNAH ARMSTRONG, wife of Farquhard C. Armstrong, Esq.

Also, in Bladen County, on Sunday evening last, of Inflammation of the Bowels, JOHN BEARD, Esq. He had a day or two previous declared himself a Candidate for the Legislature.

At his residence in Richmond County, on the 7th July, Mr. JOHN G. RUSH, son of Benjamin Rush, of Montgomery County, leaving a wife and three small children to mourn his loss. He was a man well respected by his neighbors and acquaintances.

FROM THE WESTCHESTER HERALD.

DIED, on Friday evening, 26th ultimo, at his residence in the town of Southeast, Putnam county, New York, after a lingering illness, which he bore with pious resignation, in the 88th year of his age, ENOCH CROSBY.

The most important public employments of his life are portrayed in the character of HARVEY BIRCH, in the work, entitled "THE SPY," from the eminent pen of our countryman FENNIMORE COOPER; and the deceased has left to the world the most flattering testimonials of his services for zeal, fidelity, and genius, from Gen. WASHINGTON; and some of his services rendered in Revolutionary times are worthy of being commemorated in *letters of gold*. What pecuniary remuneration he may have received is a secret, as through life he preserved the true character of *Harvey Birch*, so far as not to intrude, or communicate more of his history than decorum required from the beinsance of a gentle and judicious man.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JULY 14.

Brandy, peach,	60 a 70	Molasses,	29 a 38
Ditto, apple,	50 a 60	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	10 a 11	Sugar, brown,	8a 10
Beeswax,	21 a 22	Lump,	15
Coffee,	12 a 14½	Loaf,	16a 17
Cotton,	17 a 17½	Salt,	60
Corn,	85 a 90	Tobacco, leaf,	4½ a 5½
Candles, F. F.	15	Cotton Bagging,	30
Flaxseed,	a 1 20	Bale Rope,	10 a 11
Flour,	$6 a 7 00	Wheat,	$1 a 1 10
Feathers,	a 35	Whiskey,	36 a 40
Iron,	4½ a 5	Wool,	16a 20

BACON.

5000 POUNDS **BACON**, Corn fed.
For sale by
W. & J. FARMER.

July 13, 1835. 45-tf.

The Subscriber

HAS on hand, and offers to sell at reasonable prices, either for Country Produce, Cash, or on time to good men, the following Articles:

4000 bushels Liverpool SALT, in bulk,
1500 ditto Turk's Island, do.
600 ditto Sound, do.
40 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
6 do. Port and Teneriffe,
6 do. Madeira,
150 pieces Dundee and tow Bagging,
10 tons English Iron,
5000 lbs. Bacon,
20 hhds. New Orleans Molasses,
20 ditto Island do.
30 bbls St. Croix and Porto Rico Sugars,
60 bags green Coffee.

In addition to the above articles, a general and very extensive assortment of Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods,

Hats, Shoes, Hollow and Hardware, China and Glass do.

In acknowledging past favours, he respectfully solicits future patronage.

WILLIAM S. LATTA.

Fayetteville, July 13, 1835. 45 6w.

Copartnership.

THE Subscribers have this day formed a Copartnership under the Firm of G. & L. HURLBUTT; the business will be conducted at the store heretofore occupied by G. Hurlbutt.

GOOLD HURLBUTT,
LEVI HURLBUTT.

N. B.—All persons indebted to G. Hurlbutt are requested to settle the same without delay; and those having claims against him, will please present the same.

GOOLD HURLBUTT.

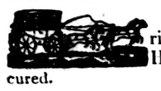
Fayetteville, July 10, 1835. 43tf.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 35tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has just received his Fall Supply of

GOODS

Which he will sell at the lowest market price for Cash or produce.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1834. 4tf

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P Stark, Nott & Starr, C T Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N C.*

96-tf.

Rowlett's Interest Tables,

NEW Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by

E. J HALE.

April 1. 78tf

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING received the appointment of AUCTIONEER, would offer his services to the public.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, April 8th, 1834.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER.

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf.

REMOVAL.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store four doors West of Mr. Jno. McArn's Dry Goods Store, Hay street.

November 1, 1834 9tf.

Children's Toy Books

OF every description, for sale at the Book Store of

E. J HALE.

August 12, 1834.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises. Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head. Rheumatic Pains. Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

SALT, COFFEE, &c.

200 LARGE SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT, 5 d o. Blown do.,
400 Bushels Rock ALUM do.
10 Barrels Prime Green COFFEE,
20 Bags do. do. do.
5 do. Old Java do. for family use,
21 Spanish Hides,
10 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco.

Just received and for sale by

JOHN MUNN.

Hay Street.

Nov. 17, 1834. 11-tf.

Lime and Plaster of Paris.

THE Subscriber has just received 200 casks of fresh LIME, and 21 barrels PLASTER of PARIS, which will be sold low for cash. He intends to keep a large and regular supply of these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plaisterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles

He may be found on application, at the Shop opposite the United States Bank.

JOHN E PATTERSON.

February 20, 1835. 25tf.

COFFEE.

Just received by Steam Boat Henrietta,

68 Bags prime Rio COFFEE,
23 do. Laguira do.
46 do. Cuba do.

For sale by T. SANDFORD & CO.

April 27, 1835. 34-tf.

Superior Molasses.

10 HHDS. of the above article, just received per. Steamboat Henrietta And in point of quality inferior to none ever Sold in this market.

For sale by E. B DRAKE.

March 17, 1835. 28-tf.

For Sale.

2000 Sacks (full size,) Liverpool coarse Salt,
2000 bushels Turks Island Salt,
100 bags Coffee,
15 hhds. Muscovado Sugar,
75 Casks Thomastown Lime.

J. HUSKE & SON.

March 31, 1835.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

Fayetteville N. Carolina.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a House for the reception of Travellers and Boarders, known by the name of THE PLANTER'S HOTEL, and solicits a part of public patronage. The House being large and in the most elavated place in the Town, and close to a large Fountain of pure Spring Water. His Establishment shall always be furnished with every necessary that the country affords, except Ardent Spirits.

MICHAEL McGARY.

October 14, 1834. 6tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received from New York and Philadelphia, a new and splendid supply of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Linens, Gentlemen's Summer Wear, Calicoes, Muslins, Silks, and a handsome assortment of Ladies' Bonnets of the latest style, Gentlemen's fine Hats, Shoes, &c. All of which they will sell low, at wholesale or retail, at their new stand, South East corner of Market Square.

JOHNSON & CARPENTER.

Fayetteville, March 31st. 30 tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received, by the late arrivals from the North, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Among which are, real French Muslin, Ginghams, Calicoes, Italian Lustrings, Gros-de-berlins, Gros-de-naps, Gro-de-zan Silks, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, in a great variety, Cross Barred Muslins, Cambrics, gentlemen's Summer Clothes, a new article, Drills, Rowen Cassimere, Hamiten Janes Marseilles Vesting, 4000 lbs. Cotton Yarn, Petersburg make, Virginia Cloth, with many other articles, all of which will be offered at wholesale, or retail, cheap for cash. *Also,* on hand, Sole and Upper Leather, Harness do. &c.

March 30, 1835. 30-tf.

FEMALE SCHOOL.

AT a meeting of the patrons of the FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE CLASSICAL SCHOOL, the following gentlemen were elected to fill the offices for the ensuing year.—The Rev'd JARVIS B BUXTON, President; CHARLES P MALLETT, Louis D. HENRY, JOHN H. HALL, THOMAS C. BLAKE, CHARLES T. HAIGH, JOHN W WRIGHT, Trustees.

The Trustees respectfully give notice that they have succeeded in securing the services of Mrs Eliza Unthank as Directress of this Institution, and those of Mr E. Tripp as teacher in the higher departments of study. The well known reputation of this lady and gentlemen, gives security that the object of the Board will be met, which is to furnish to a limited number of Females the best privileges of Education. The School will be divided into two departments, for admission into which, application may be made to Mr. Thomas C Blake, the Treasurer of the Board.

Fayetteville, January 19, 1835 20-tf

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cas prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses,

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE,

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do, Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring-seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30. 65tf.

Grocery & Commission Store.

WILKINGS & CO.

Offer for sale for approved Notes at three months,

77 HHDS. Bright Retailing MOLASSES,
45 do. prime Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars,
120 bags Laguira, Rio and Cuba Coffee,
15 do Ginger, Pepper and Spice,
20 bbls. green Copperas,
10 crates assorted Crockery.
17 do loaf Sugar,
5 do Salts,
8 kegs of bar Lead,
10 qr. casks sweet Malaga Wine.

October 14, 1834. *f.*

25,000 Choice Havanna Segars

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers.

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 21, 1834. 7 *tf.*

Palm Leaf Hats.

30 Dozen Palm Leaf Hats,
10 do. stripe do do.—For sale by

A. KIMBALL.

April 6, 1835. 31tf.

New Books.

SIX months in a Convent, by Miss Read; Reply to do., by the Lady Superior; Domestic Happiness; Outre Mer; Men and Manners in Great Britain; Wilberforce's practical View; Mother's Friend; Fanny Kemble's Journal; Malcom's Bible Dictionary; Barnes on the Romans; Brown's Dictionary of the Bible; Andrew's Devotions; Chitty's Pleadings; Wheaton's Selwyn's Nisi Prius, &c.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

June 15, 1835.

FIRE INSURANCE.

INSURANCE may be effected on Buildings and other Property in this place and in the vicinity, at a reasonable rate of per centage, with the Augusta Fire Insurance Company, on application in writing, to the Agents in this town Applications (postage paid in all cases,) must contain a minute description of the property to be insured.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.

Fayetteville. North Carolina

October 23, 1834. 8tf.

Loaf and Lump Sugar.

5 Bbls superior Loaf
5 do. do. Lump } **SUGARS.**

For sale by JOHN MUNN.

May 25 1835 38 tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

JACKSON HOTEL,

LIBERTY POINT,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above establishment in the Town of Fayetteville, gives notice to the public in general that it is now open for the accommodation of Boarders and travellers. His table will be supported with the best fare which our market affords—His Bar room with the choicest Liquors, in short every exertion will be made to render his patrons comfortable. Particular attention will be paid to the Horses of those who may favor him with a call. From his determination to please all if he can, he hopes to gain as well as merit a share of public patronage.

THOS. H. MASSEY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1834. 12-tf.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Whole sale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

The Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been successfully employed in almost every variety of functional disorder of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Spleen; such as heart burn, acid eructations, nausea, head-ach, pain and distention of the Stomach and bowels, Colic, Jaundice, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, sick head-ach, &c.

"Amidst the multitude of articles already before the public, professedly adapted to the relief of one of the most common and harrassing classes of disease to which we are liable, viz: derangement of the digestive organs, it must be a matter of gratification to the afflicted, to find one medicine offered to them by a Southern Physician of known and established respectability, and who is willing to stake his reputation upon the *safety* and *efficacy* of the remedy thus issued by his authority. The article is the result of careful observation and extensive experience, and nothing of the kind, we are informed from various sources, has been received with greater favor or has more fully on trial justified all the claims it offers to public confidence. Unlike most other Anti-Dyspectic and Anti Bilious remedies, which are either drastic purgatives, or are dependent for their efficacy upon Mercurial preparations, the operation of this Vegetable Compound is at all times gentle but effectual; and being wholly devoid of Mercury may be taken under any circumstances with the greatest safety."

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

JUST received by Steam Boats John Walker and Henrietta:

5 casks fresh Rice,
4 half do. do. do.,
20 bbls. fresh Irish Potatoes,
20 bbls. N. E. Rum,
10 do. Prime Pork, N. Y. City inspection,
10 bags prime Coffee,
20 sacks Blown Salt,
5 boxes Pipes.
5 casks fresh Raisins,
6 dozen painted Pails,
Boxes Sperm Candles,
Do. Bar Soap.

For sale by A. KIMBALL.

February 16, 1835. 24-tf.

Taken up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 2d inst. a negro man named JIM, supposed to be about 50 years of age, who says he belongs to Horace Dade, of Chesterfield District, South Carolina. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1835. 31tf.

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

5 HHDS. prime Sugar,
301 bags Rio & Java Coffee,
20 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
40 kegs Cut Nails,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar.

ALSO ON HAND,

1000 bushels Liverpool & Alum Salt,
Swedes & English Iron,
Castings, a good assortment,
Blacksmith's Tools,
Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
HATS, SHOES and Upper Leather,

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

JOHN MUNN.

September 15, 1834. 2tf.

Commission Business will be promptly attended to by the Subscriber.

J. MUNN.

FOR SALE.

A six passenger Post Coach, of first rate workmanship and materials, but little used and in good order, for sale at one half its original cost in Newark, by

JAMES MARTINE.

May 9. 36-tf.

A Valuable FARM.

I WILL sell or exchange for property in the town of Fayetteville, that valuable and healthy FARM, in Chatham county, late the property of Archibald McBryde, containing 340 acres, lying upon the waters of Indian Creek and Line Creek. The low grounds are said to be very fine land.—It is within two miles of Tyson's Mills, on Deep River, and an easy day's ride from this place. An excellent Spring near the buildings. For further particulars apply to Mr. Niven McLean, at Tyson's, or to the Subscriber in this place.

C. P. MALLETT.

April 17, 1835. 33tf.

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted either by Note or Book Account to L. R. Bradley, are requested to settle the same, with the Subscriber, on or before the first of April next. By so doing they will save cost, as all unsettled accounts after that time will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

A. KIMBALL,

Assignee of L. R. Bradley.

March 9, 1835. 27tf

Ash Lumber Wanted.

Apply to C. P. MALLETT.

March 23, 1835. 29-tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS, comprising a general and extensive assortment of

Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Fine Cutlery,

HATS & SHOES, fine & common,

Crockery, Glass and China Ware.

—ALSO—

Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, S. M. & Malaga } **WINES,**

Do. Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,
Old Jamaica Rum, W I. and N. O do,
London and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Old Irish Whiskey and Monongahela do,
50 barrels Baltimore Rye Whiskey,
40 do New England Rum,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Young Hyson } **TEAS,**
Almonds, Raisins, Loaf and Lump Sugar, fresh Lemon Sirup, Lime Juice, Sweet Oil, Olives, Pickles, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Mustard, Pearl Barley, Spermaceti Candles, best Spanish Cigars, &c. &c.

All which he offers at Wholesale and Retail at a very small advance for CASH

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

April 28th, 1835. 34tf.

FRESH SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now opening their *Spring Supplies* of seasonable Goods, comprising a very general supply of FANCY and STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery,

Cotton Cards,
Black and drab fur Hats,
Fine and coarse palm leaf Hats,
Men's fine and coarse Shoes and Brogans,
Ladies' Morocco, Leather and Prunella Shoes,
Hatter's Trimmings,
Shoe Findings,
Saddles and Bridles,
Saddlery, of all descriptions,
Dutch Bolting Cloths,
Cotton Yarns, &c. &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles, which make their Stock as complete as can be found in this market, and which they offer at Wholesale exclusively, and to which they would invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.

April 20, 1835. 33-tf.

Take Notice.

THE public are hereby notified, that we, the Subscribers, Proprietors of the Capital Stock of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, have nominated, constituted, and appointed James Hart and A. W. Horton, Esquires, our true and lawful Attorneys for us, and in our names, to receive all moneys due said Company, and grant discharges for the same, and to pay all moneys due by said Company. All persons having claims will please present them at as early an opportunity as possible, to those gentlemen.

BENJ'N RUSH,
JOHN CRUSOE.

January 9, 1835. 19tf.

GROCERIES, &c.

60 TONS Swedes and English Iron,
3 tons sheet, band and hoop do.
3 do Steel, cast, German, Crowley, English and American blister,
1½ tons bar Lead,
120 bags Shot,
60 kegs Dupont's Powder,
120 bags Coffee,
10 bags ea. Pepper, Spice and Ginger;
30 hhds. Sugar,
1500 lbs. loaf and lump ditto,
200 kegs Nails, assorted 4d to 40d.
10 bbls. Copperas and 3 ceroons Indigo,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
15 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
150 galls. Sperm ditto.

For sale by

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 28, 1834. 8tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving about TWO HUNDRED PACKAGES of **GOODS**, embracing every description in the Dry Goods line, suitable for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear, too tedious to enumerate. Among the assortment is an elegant stock of CLOTHS, of every description Cassimeres, diagonal Lastings, Crape Camlets, Linens, Silks, Muslins, Prints, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, a variety, &c. &c. &c. ☞Merchants from the back Country will do well to call and examine for themselves, as the above stock has been bought mostly at the New York package sales, they will be sold *CHEAP.*

JOHN McARN.

April 14, 1835. 32tf.

LUMBER.

THE Subscriber is now prepared to contract for any quantity of first rate LUMBER, which will be kiln-dried and delivered to order in eight days after application is made, or as soon as it can be dried. All applications thankfully received and strictly attended to by

MICHAEL McGARY

Fayetteville, May 25, 1835. 38tf.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

Wholesale & Retail Tin Ware Manufactory.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his friends and the public, that he has moved his TIN FACTORY to Fayetteville, Hay Street, one door above Willkings & Co's Auction Store. His work will be made of the best materials that can be had, and by the best workmen, and in first rate style. He flatters himself that he will sell lower than the prices formerly have been. All kinds of Tin will be repaired as soon as brought in, and at moderate charges. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

LEWIS KIDD.

Fayetteville, May 28, 1835. 39tf

HAY and RUM.

Just received by Steamer John Walker,

50 BUNDLES NORTHERN HAY,
10 barrels and 4 hogsheads } **N. E. RUM.**

For sale by

A. KIMBALL.

May 4th, 1835.

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of

E J HALE.

Constable's Bonds

UNDER THE LATE ACT FOR SALE HERE.

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

J. J. LING,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Person Street, a few doors above Liberty Point,

IS now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. His Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which he warrants to be genuine, and is determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine his stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

March 24, 1835. 29-tf.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

GREAT INCREASE OF STOCK.

THE Subscriber, having received his Spring purchases of BOOKS and STATIONARY, invites the attention of the public, throughout the State, to his very large Stock, which is offered at very low prices, wholesale or retail. Additional supplies of new and Standard Works, are received every two or three weeks.

AMONG THE STOCK ON HAND ARE:

Henry's, Scott's, Clark's, D'Oyly & Mant's, and Doddrige's Commentaries.
Quarto Family Bibles.—Polyglott and plain 8vo., 12mo. and Pocket Bibles, in great variety.
Barnes' Notes on the Gospels and Acts.
Testaments, large and small, fine and plain.
Common Prayer Books,—a variety.
Hymn Books—Village, Assembly, Watts's, Methodist, Zion's Songster, Mercer's Cluster, Dossey's Choice, Dover Selection, Purify's ditto., Parkinson's do., Hymns of Zion
Christian Lyre; Missouri Harmony; Bridgewater Collection, and other Music Books.
Watson's Bible Dictionary; Buck's do.; Alexander's do.
Horne's Introduction to the study of the Bible.
McDowell's Theology
Works of the Rev. Robert Hall.
Saurin's Sermons; Burder's Village do; Jay's do, Wayland's do.; Chapman's do.; Bishop Ravenscroft's do; Bishop Hobart's do; Chalmers's do
Hallam's Pulpit Assistant.
Newton on the Prophecies. Paley's Works.
Mosheim's Church History. Waddington's ditto
Jay's Morning and Evening Exercises.
Horne on the Psalms.
Abbott's Popular Works, viz. The Teacher; Corner Stone; Young Christian; Fireside Piety; Mother at Home, Child at Home; Family at Home; Mother's Friend; Real Dialogues on Evidences of Christianity; China and the English.
Philip's Works, viz: on Redemption; Guide to the Doubting; Guide to the Conscientious; Communion with God; Manly Piety.
Dick's Work's; Christian Philosopher, &c.
Baxter's Call and Saint's Rest.
Bunyan's Works; Bickersteth's do.
Life of Rowland Hill. Keble's Christian Year.
Wood on Inspiration. Confession of Faith.
Venn's Whole Duty of Man.
Jay's, Cotterell's, Meade's, Berrien's, and Jenk's Family Prayers.
Horne's Manual for the afflicted.
Miller on Ruling Elders; do on the Christian Ministry. With a variety of other Theological Works.
Byron's, Scott's, Moore's, Goldsmith's, Pindar's, Pope's, Sterne's, Hemans, Heber & Pollok's, Burn's, and Campbell's Poetical Works; beautiful Editions.
Hazlitt's British Poets.
Spectator, Tatler and Guardian; Shakespeare.
Burke's Works; Scott's Novels, complete in 27 vols.
Speeches of Chatham, Burke, Erskine and McIntosh.
Do. of Phillips, Curran, Grattan and Emmett.
Bulwer's Novels 12 vols., Cooper's do.,
Encyclopedia Americana, 13 vols.
Lardner's Cyclopedia, 23 vols.
Jones's Defence of North Carolina.
Hume, Smollett, and Bissett's England, 9 vols.
Ditto ditto, and Miller's do. 4 vols.
Gibbon's Rome; Ferguson's do.
Robertson's America, Scotland and India; and Charles 5th.
Bancroft's United States. Gillie's Greece.
Rollin's Ancient History.
Josephus; Plutarch; Scott's Napoleon.
Webster's Quarto and School Dictionary.
Buffon's Natural History.
Crabb's English Synonimes.
Treasury of Knowledge.
Davenport's Dictionary of Biography.
Dictionary of Quotations.
Wirt's Life of Patrick Henry.
People's Magazine; A Million of Facts.
Crockett's Life and Downing's Letters.
The Blue Book. The Federalist.
Young Man's and Young Lady's Own Books, and Sunday Books.
Singer's and Humourist's Own Books.
Daughter's Own Book; Father's do.
Lavater's Physiognomy. The Wreath.
Scottish Chiefs. Children of the Abbey.
Romance of the Forest. Thaddeus of Warsaw.
Life of Franklin. Irving's Works Form Book.
Cook's Own Book; Virginia Housewife; 75 Receipts. McKenzie's 5000 Receipts.
Three Years in the Pacific.
Galaxy of Wit. The Casket.
Burder's Memoirs of Pious Women.
Mason's Farrier.
Millwright's Guide; Carpenter's ditto.
Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry Tactics.
Harper's Family Library; Boy's and Girl's ditto. Together with a variety of New Novels.
Blank Books; Writing and Letter Paper, Quills, Slates, Pen and Pocket Knives; Razors; Ink and Ink Stands; Pencil Cases; Maps; Albums; and a variety of other articles of Stationary.

A very LARGE assortment of GREEK, LATIN, FRENCH, and ENGLISH *SCHOOL BOOKS.* Standard *LAW and MEDICAL BOOKS.* Together with many Books which cannot be enumerated.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, May 1835.

IRVING'S NEW WORK.

JUST received, Crayon Miscellany, by Washington Irving; the Yemassee, by the author of Guy Rivers; Valerius, a Roman Story; The Bashful Irishman; Highland Smugglers; Allen Breck; History of Pirates, Robbers, and Highwaymen; Roderick Random; Language of Flowers; Last Days of Pompeii, (at 60 cents;) Life of J. Brainerd Taylor; Lawyer's Common Place Book; Johnson's Digest, &c.

E. J. HALE.

May 19.

New Orleans Molasses.

10 TIERCES landing from Steamer John Walker, for sale by

AMOS KIMBALL.

May 26, 1835. 38tf

COFFEE and MOLASSES.

100 Bags green Cuba COFFEE,
25 do prime red ditto.
30 hhds. Molasses, for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

April 13, 1835. 32-tf.

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks, Mill Irons & GRIST MILL SCREWS,

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the articles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can be procured *any where.*

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1835

ICE! ICE! ICE!

THE Subscriber will open his *Ice House* in a few days, where his friends and the public can be accommodated at one dollar per bushel, and smaller quantity at three cents per lb.

HENRY ERAMBERT.

April 14, 1835. 32 3m

I WISH to sell all or any part of my

REAL ESTATE,

Either in town or country, among which there is a pleasant Summer RESIDENCE 2½ miles from Town. Also, 45 acres of LAND on the Wilmington Road, adjoining the lands of Mr. Mallett and others, for which I will take in payment Negroes, a Wagon and Team of Mares or Mules, and a liberal credit for one-half the purchase money.

JOHN MURCHISON.

February 16, 1835. 24 6m

Jersey Wagon & HORSE, for Sale.

A JERSEY WAGON, considerably worn, and an ordinary work HORSE, for sale, low, if applied for immediately—Inquire at this Office.

March 10.

CIDER.

JUST received by Steamer Henrietta, 20 barrels Connecticut Cider, for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

March 31. 36tf.

COFFEE.

JUST received by Steamer Walker, 50 bags Cuba Coffee, for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

March 31. 36tf.

Pianos for Sale.

JUST received on consignment, two new and beautiful **PIANO FORTES,** made by Dubois & Bacon, of New York, of excellent tone and latest style, having metallic plates. For sale low, by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, April 6, 1835.

Valuable Pine TIMBER

THE Subscriber wishes to sell or exchange for Town Property, the following valuable tracts of LAND, viz:

640 acres, lying in Cumberland County, on the waters of Black Mingo, joining William Campbell, Daniel McGougan and others

640 acres on the West side of the Cape Fear river, nearly opposite Averasboro

640 acres, lying in Sampson County, on the East side of South River, joining Duncan Blue's. Also,

640 acres, lying in Sampson County, on both sides of Little Cohara, joining James Ramsay, old surveys. Also,

640 acres, lying in Sampson County, upon the waters of Little Cohara, joins the above mentioned survey. Those two Tracts afford a fine situation for a mill with an abundant supply of Timber.

C. P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1835. 31tf

MOLASSES.

20 HHDS. SURINAM MOLASSES, received per Steamer John Walker, for sale by

A. KIMBALL.

April 29

40 SACKS Liverpool blown SALT,
50 bundles Northern HAY,
5 casks CHEESE,
Just received and for sale low by

JOHN MUNN.

February 23, 1835. 23tf.

☞TAKE NOTICE.☜

THE Subscriber having been empowered by Patrick Dailey, to collect all debts due him, and to grant discharges for the same, hereby requests all persons indebted to said Dailey, to call and pay the same, otherwise he will be constrained to enforce payment by legal process. The Subscriber may be found during business hours at the Office of Doctor Jordan, on Green street.

A. W. HORTON.

June 17, 1835. 42 6w

TAKE SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been empowered to collect all the debts due the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, anterior to the 14th February last, and to grant acquittances for the same, hereby request all persons so indebted, to pay the same, or payment will be enforced by legal process, as no further indulgence can be extended—And all persons having claims against the said Company, due previous to the above date, are requested to present them for adjustment.

A. W. HORTON
JAMES HART.

June 17, 1835. 42tf

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, A. D. 1835.

IT is Ordered by the Court, that Wednesday shall hereafter be set apart for the trial of Causes on the State Docket, instead of Thursday, and that the Order heretofore passed requiring Justices of the Peace to recognise witnesses in State cases to appear on Tuesday, be rescinded, and they are hereby required to recognise such witnesses to appear on the first day of the Court.

Ordered, That the Clerk publish the above regulation in the Fayetteville Observer and North Carolina Journal, until the next term of this Court, and also advertise the same at the Court House door, and other public places in the County.

(Copy from the Minutes.)

[42] Test, ARCH'D McLEAN, Jr. *Clerk.*

Irving's 2d Volume.

ABBOTTSFORD and NEWSTEAD ABBEY by Washington Irving; Japhet in search of a Father; Ross's 2d Voyage in search of a N. W. Passage; Penny Magazine, 3 vols.; Peake's Graphics; Passion Week, by Bishop Andrews; Finney on Revivals; Smith's Key to Revelation; Bancroft's History of the U. S.; Chitty's Practice &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE

June 22, 1835.